

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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In this issue . . .

NewsBriefs	2	International News	6
Rhoads retirement sparks political battle over his successor	3	Innovative course gives subway police a latin beat	7
Civiletti sails through confirmation hearings	3	LEN Interview: William G. Hegarty & G. Patrick Gallagher	8-10
Chicago P.D. ready to take the starch out of white collar crime	3	Criminal Justice Library	11
Supreme Court Briefs	5	Burden's Beat	13
LEAA report urges crackdown on burglars and robbers	5	On Crime	13
		Position openings	14
		Upcoming Events	15
		New police products	16

NACOP poll lets the chiefs speak . . .

Media, the courts & gun control attacked

A majority of the nation's police commanders like capital punishment, hate gun control and feel that the courts are to blame for America's soaring crime rate, according to a survey released last month by the National Association of Chiefs of Police (NACOP).

The general opinion poll, which was conducted to prepare programs for the group's 1980 conference, was mailed to 23,000 police chiefs, sheriffs and other command personnel. Gerald S. Arenberg, the NACOP secretary-treasurer told Law Enforcement News that the survey was not restricted to the organization's members and had achieved a 14 percent response rate.

A "Fairly Representative" Sample

"This is not a professional poll, but certainly the results were interesting," he said, adding that the survey was "fairly representative" of a cross section of the nation's law enforcement agencies.

If Arenberg is correct about the poll's demographic base, 91.6 percent of the nation's police leaders believe that the execution of those convicted of killing officers would prevent future line-of-duty deaths. Only 7.6 percent of the respondents felt

that capital punishment would not deter criminals from murdering cops, while the remainder had no opinion.

A smaller majority of the executives, 65.7 percent, was opposed to "any form" of control that would restrict the purchase of firearms by "citizens of good character for sport or defense." Almost a third of the respondents, meanwhile, said they favored a system of national registration for all types of guns.

While Arenberg expressed surprise at the low number of chiefs who supported Federal gun control, he was not taken aback with the survey's results on the reasons for increasing crime. The multiple-choice question revealed that 60.2 percent of the police executives blame the courts and judges for their "failure to impose strict enforcement of the law."

Parents, Society Blamed for Crime

Other responses to the five-part question were more sociological: 29.6 percent blamed the family for "failures in raising their children"; 9.2 percent said "society in general is too permissive"; .06 percent faulted poor police work, and .04 percent felt the educational system was to blame for rising crime.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was given an unexpected vote of confidence in the poll, according to Arenberg. "I had my own personal prejudices, thinking that the money LEAA had spent has been highly criticized, at least in the press," the NACOP official said. "But our survey showed that 60 percent of the officers indicated that they thought the money was well spent, while 25 percent said it was poorly spent. The others didn't comment on it — so your figure 'no comment' is really no criticism."

In a write-in portion on the ballot, a number of chiefs expressed their disappointment over the planned demise of LEAA's Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). "They felt the LEEP program would be sorely missed if it was cut out," Arenberg observed. "That's surprising."

Newsman Rap "No Confidence" Vote

The secretary-treasurer was also surprised at the number of phone calls he received from newsmen who complained about a survey result which indicated that 73.3 percent of the chiefs thought the news media were neither fair nor impartial in reporting facts.

"The news media said [police] are not fair and impartial in handling news as far as they were concerned," he noted. "They complained how tough it is to get information from police officers. We're going to follow up with a survey of the media and try and find out what their problems are."

Another topical question asked: "Do you feel that any individual officer who strikes (in violation of state law) should be allowed to return to work?" Only 38.3 percent of the executives said they would fire a striker, while 42.5 percent said they would impose a fine or penalty. Smaller percentages noted they would either take no action or grant amnesty to strikers. Close to 10 percent had no opinion on the issue.

Arenberg noted that the same question elicited a very different response when it was asked of private security supervisors in a companion NACOP poll. "In the security field, the number jumped tremendously," he said. "Something like 80 percent would fire a striking officer immediately. What that probably indicates is the fact that there is no strong union or strong organizational backing for private security personnel."

The competency of private guards was the focus of a related question in the chiefs' survey. Eighty-seven percent of the police executives voiced their support for private security training standards and closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies and security companies.

"I think it's a great step forward when you figure for every one policeman there are 10 private security officers," Arenberg said. "There may be some token opening for setting up training programs in cooperation with police and sheriff's offices in an area that has really been ignored."

Although 93.4 percent of the respondents said they were opposed to the creation of a national police force, a majority gave high marks to the nation's largest Federal law enforcement agency, the FBI. Only 7.2 percent called the bureau's image "excellent," but 57.2 percent said their communities saw the FBI in a "good" light. About a fourth of the participants rated the bureau's image as "poor."

NACOP President Robert Ferguson verified the validity of the poll's findings, noting that all participants were guaranteed anonymity. "We felt that the individuals would be able to speak more freely, and express their true feelings, if the questionnaire required their title, and their name and department could be kept secret," he said. "It is all too rare that the law enforcement community has the opportunity to speak out frankly and freely on the crucial law enforcement issues of the day."

Inmate gives Jacksonville police a suit to go with their pro-death penalty T-shirts

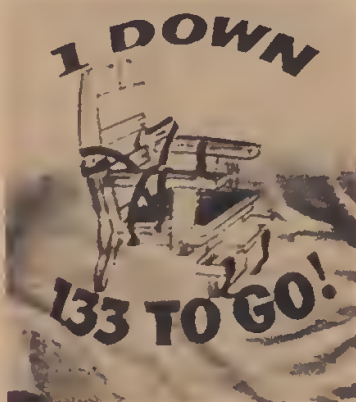
A fund-raising campaign by police officers in Jacksonville, Florida, which included the sale of pro-death penalty T-shirts, has resulted in the filing of a \$2 million damage suit against the city's police department.

The legal action, which has helped keep the state of Florida in the forefront of the national debate on capital punishment, was initiated last month by an out-of-state inmate who contended that the T-shirt drive had caused acute psychological problems for his young son.

For the past few months, members of the Jacksonville Fraternal Order of Police have been selling the shirts — picturing an electric chair surrounded by phrase "1 down, 133 to go!" — to raise money for their softball team. The shirt's imprint refers to the May execution of John A. Spenklink and the number of inmates that remain on Florida's Death Row.

Last June, *Law Enforcement News* and several other newspapers carried a photo of two Jacksonville officers modeling the shirts. At the time, both the department and the FOP told the Associated Press that the sale of the garments was not officially sanctioned.

In spite of the disclaimers, U.S. District



The T-shirt slogan that allegedly traumatized inmate's son. Judge Howell W. Melton has permitted Lorrado Cole, a Texas inmate, to lodge his suit against the force, which claims that through the shirt sale the department had acknowledged the state's pioneering role in re-establishing the death penalty with relish.

According to the *New York Times*, Cole contends that since his son Billy saw one of the shirts, the child persuades a companion to sit on a chair, puts a sack over his head,

plugs an extension cord into a socket and places the cord's bare wires to the playmate's head. The inmate contends that when the companion jumps his son declares that he is "supposed to be dead and down, referring to the 'one down' message on the T-shirts."

While the pros and cons of the Cole suit will probably be the subject of months of courtroom wranglings the message on the controversial T-shirts may soon be obsolete. Since May, Florida Governor Bob Graham has signed five death warrants, and the state Supreme Court has rejected stays of execution on all five of the orders.

One of the warrants led to the execution of Spenklink, and the most recent, issued against convicted murderer Howard V. Douglas, was upheld by the Florida Supreme Court in a unanimous July 20 ruling.

The Douglas decision was reported to be a particularly devastating blow to death penalty opponents because it allows broad judicial discretion in applying the state's seven-year-old capital punishment statute. The defense had argued that the Circuit Court judge in the case, William K. Love, should not have been permitted to overrule a

Continued on Page 12

89 Pages
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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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Pro-police group moves to California 'hot spot'

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, one of the nation's largest pro-police public interest groups, recently moved its headquarters from Evanston, Illinois to San Francisco in an attempt to be closer to the California judiciary.

In explaining the relocation, AELE executive director Wayne W. Schmidt noted that the majority of adverse decisions affecting police are coming from the West Coast. "The California Supreme Court has long been a bellwether of judicial trends," he said. "Unfortunately, a large number of decisions of this court dramatically impair police effectiveness."

Schmidt indicated that the group could better file friend-of-the-court briefs in support of the law enforcement community from its new base. "We attempt to inform the court of the practical on-the-street effect of an adverse judicial decision," he stated. "The paneled walls of a courtroom, filled with hours of debate, are quite unlike the alley confrontation of the street cop."

In addition to its judicial involvement, AELE supports research, publishes periodicals and conducts workshops on police civil liability. Schmidt observed that police in California have been more receptive to such activities than officers in other states. "After all, the real battlefields are the courts in Los Angeles and San Francisco," he said, noting that the latter city serves as the headquarters of the California Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals.

To complement AELE's move, the organization will employ a part-time regional counsel in the Chicago area, and the group's president, Frank Carrington, will maintain offices in Virginia Beach, Virginia. The new headquarters address is: AELE, 501 Grandview Drive, Suite 209, South San Francisco, CA 94080. Telephone: (415) 877-0731.

Free assistance offered to community anticrime projects

The National Crime Prevention Institute is offering free, on-site assistance to communities operating or supporting "comprehensive" anticrime programs, according to a recent announcement from the University of Louisville.

The institute, which is run by the university's School of Police Administration, plans to conduct 40 two-day field visits to qualified sites in an effort to help local crime prevention programs meet their goals and objectives. The free assistance is being funded through an LEAA grant.

For additional information, contact: William J. Sidoran, Technical Assistance Project Director, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Toll-free telephone: (1-800) 626-2888.

Maryland chief snubs LEAA, rejects \$800,000 grant

In a turnabout that tends to discount the ongoing scramble for shrinking LEAA dollars, the Montgomery County, Maryland Police Department recently rejected a Federal grant of nearly \$800,000, announcing that the force will not be able to use the funds efficiently.

As reported last month by the Associated Press, Police Chief Bernard Crooke turned down LEAA money which had been requested by his predecessor, Robert J. Di Grazia, to start a career criminal apprehension program. The project would

have focused the resources of the police department and the county state's attorney office on the arrest and prosecution of repeat murderers, rapists and robbers.

Explaining the rationale behind the give-back move, Crooke noted that his force is in the process of setting up a computer-assisted dispatching system and a career development program. He added that if he initiated the proposed LEAA project, the department would be attempting to complete too many programs at one time.

The Federally funded program would have continued di Grazia's controversial policy of placing civilians in key police positions, since the project required the hiring of several criminologists for development and implementation.

While Crooke's decision effectively turns off the LEAA spigot to the police department, funds will flow to the prosecutor's office so its part of the repeat offender program can be completed.

NYC auxiliaries return after a sticky situation

Auxiliary police in New York City ended a three-month walkout recently after state officials approved a measure which permits the volunteer officers to carry nightsticks while on patrol.

James Eagan, an attorney for the Auxiliary Police Benevolent Association, noted that the job action had been prompted by a State Supreme court ruling in April which ordered the auxiliaries to lay down their nightsticks and, in effect, to patrol unarmed. The decision, by Justice Albert B. Williams, came in a suit filed by the APBA in an effort to obtain a clear decision on the issue.

"Ever since that ruling, auxiliary police officers have protested by refusing to conduct street patrols," the attorney said, noting that last month, state lawmakers acted to clarify the situation. "Prior to its

adjournment, the Legislature passed a bill which would make it legal again for auxiliary police officers to carry nightsticks."

After learning that Governor Hugh Carey had signed the measure into law, APBA president John Hyland called on all volunteer cops to resume their patrol duties and claimed victory for his 2,300-member association.

"The Auxiliary Police Benevolent Association was chiefly responsible for the passage of the legislation," a spokesman observed. "They staged numerous demonstrations to achieve Governor Carey's acquiescence to the measure."

Man stabs dog; judge frees man; police officers walk

The stabbing death of a police dog resulted in a police walkout in Napa, California last month after a local judge freed the alleged killer of the dog without bond.

According to the Associated Press, the German shepherd-husky, called Vem by the officers, was fatally stabbed while attempting to drag a vandalism suspect from an apartment closet.

The suspect, 21-year-old Harry Reese, was charged with several counts of assault and attempted murder of a policeman. Although he was originally held on \$10,000 bail, Reese was released on his own recognizance by a Napa County Municipal Court judge two days after the dog was killed.

Shortly after the ruling was announced, 11 Napa policemen left their post, citing a sudden epidemic of "blue flu." "We all became violently ill and unable to work," Officer Vince DeGuillo said.

¿Que pasa?
NYC transit
officers know.
See page 7.

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Politicians feud over involved selection process

The recent retirement of Chief John W. Rhoads from the Prince George's County, Maryland police force has touched off a political squabble between County Executive Lawrence J. Hogan and a group of county council members who are upset over the manner in which a new chief is being selected.

According to the Washington *Post*, Hogan called on former Washington, D.C. police chief Maurice Cullinane to head a selection panel shortly after Rhoads announced in May that he was resigning due to an aggravated back injury.

Late in June, the committee submitted a list of three candidates for the chief's post that included Robert L. Rabe, a deputy chief with the D.C. force; Wesley A. Pomeroy, a special assistant to the Drug Enforcement Administration and former public safety commissioner E. Wilson Purdy of Dade County, Florida.

Three council members expressed their disapproval of the panel's picks almost immediately after the names of candidates were announced. Joined by several members of the police department who wished

to remain anonymous and by other members of the community, the dissenters noted that the nominees were all outsiders and that they would vote against any of the three.

Although Rabe is a Prince George's resident, he was perceived as being close to Cullinane, not to the county. Pomeroy was viewed as being too liberal, and Purdy was seen as a controversial figure, particularly in view of his ouster in Florida, which reportedly was unknown to some selection panel members.

Describing the search committee work as "all bad news," Councilman Floyd E. Wilson Jr. explained why he is in favor of a candidate from within the force. "With the large sum of money we've spent on the education of police officers, I don't know why the devil we have to go outside the department to get a chief," he noted.

Wilson's remarks were echoed by Councilman Gerard T. McDonough, who said he "was disappointed" that none of the nominees selected by the panel was "a local man."

The council members also expressed disappointment over a \$4,000 consulting fee that Hogan reportedly paid Cullinane to head the selection group. But a close source to the panel told the *Post* that the figure is only a ceiling on expenses and that Cullinane has decided not to accept any personal payment.

Nevertheless, council member Sue V. Mills charged that the panel's three candidates "are so tainted by the money thing that we can't take them." "I think this whole selection was made by Cullinane," she added.

The controversy may soon evaporate, however, since Hogan is apparently willing to look beyond the panel's list to choose a new chief. He recently named Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D. Vasco to serve as acting chief at least until the end of August, a move that reportedly gives the number-two man in the department an inside track toward the top spot.

A veteran detective and administrator, Vasco was recently cleared by county police officials of allegations that he participated in a "death squad" that operated

within the force 12 years ago. The charges are still being investigated by the state police.

Fraternal Order of Police president Lancy Hester indicated that Vasco has the support of Prince George's rank and file. "If the idea is to promote from within, then you have to promote Vasco," the union leader said. "He has more than 16 years' experience."

However, a source close to Hogan denied that Vasco is the frontrunner in the selection process, noting that the executive is "taking a close look" at Charles R. Kelly, a top-ranking civilian in the department, who, if selected, would become the county's first black police chief.

Kelly, a former military policeman who was selected as special assistant to Rhoads three years ago, has the support of councilman Wilson, but his appointment apparently would not sit well with police insiders.

"The troops will riot over Kelly," a high-ranking officer told the *Post*. "He was brought in as a token black, with no civilian police experience. He is Rhoads' black conscience."

The rank and file will have very little voice in choosing their new chief, according to a Hogan aide, who noted that union opposition to Kelly would not rule the civilian out. "You're never going to make the [FOP] happy," the aide added.

Civiletti appears ready to fill Bell's shoes; pledges to keep Justice Dept. free from politics

Benjamin R. Civiletti, the Carter Administration's nominee to be the nation's next Attorney General, has pledged to keep the Justice Department free from political influence if he is confirmed for the post by the Senate later this month.

In a recent interview with the Washington *Post*, the 44-year-old deputy attorney general disclosed the details of a strategy meeting he had with President Carter on July 19. He said the president told him specifically to continue Griffin B. Bell's policy of steering clear of political pressure.

Asked how he would fill out the White House "report card" question on political skills, Civiletti replied: "I'd put down NA. That question is 'not applicable' to us."

The president's desire to promote the independent-minded Civiletti to the top

law enforcement position in the nation is in sharp contrast to recent Carter moves to bring the concept of "team play" to the White House, with new chief of staff Hamilton Jordan serving as quarterback.

Administration aides were reportedly furious last summer when the deputy attorney general, acting in Bell's absence, refused to prosecute a Texas police officer accused of murdering a Chicano youth.

While Civiletti received praise from inside the Justice Department for his handling of the matter, the incident came back to haunt him at recent confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee. A group of representatives of Hispanic groups testified that they opposed his nomination because he had declined to prosecute a series of politically sensitive cases involving alleged brutality against

Mexican-Americans.

One of the representatives expressed special concern about the case of Larry Lozano, a 27-year-old Mexican-American who died in a Texas jail last year. Civiletti discarded the idea of prosecution in June after he had ordered an unusual fourth medical examination which found insufficient evidence that Lozano's death was murder, rather than an accident.

In his testimony, the deputy attorney general said that all lawyers reviewing the case in March agreed that it could not be prosecuted. But he stressed that he had ordered the final medical exam because "I wasn't content to close the case."

Opposition from the Hispanic groups is not expected to upset Civiletti's confirmation, however. Ruben Sandoval of the

Continued on Page 7

Chicago organizes special unit to put the collar on business criminals, citing high cost of fraud

The Chicago Police Department moved to take the starch out of white collar crime last month, creating a special unit which will deal exclusively with offenses committed against the city's financial, commercial and industrial communities.

In announcing the formation of the White Collar Crime Unit, Acting Superintendent of Police Samuel W. Nolan noted that the new squad would fill a gap in the force's Criminal Investigation Division which, he said, does not presently have the capability to conduct the "extensive, in-depth" investigative prowess needed to crack "sophisticated" business-related crimes.

Believed to be the only squad of its kind in the nation, the new unit will be designed to probe reported criminal incidents which require extensive investigative activity and special financial, legal and research techniques.

The superintendent said that other sections of the police department will be able to request assistance from the white collar team, but that the unit will also develop

cases of its own, examining such offenses as fraud, embezzlement, securities fraud, scam, and computer crime.

To assemble the business crime force, police officials plan to draft personnel from other units in the department who have investigative backgrounds and professional competence in accounting, law, computers, or research methodology. An accelerated training program will be developed by the department's criminal and training divisions to further round out the unit's staff.

The unit will be headed by a lieutenant who will report directly to the commander of the General Assignment Section, but the squad will also have close ties with agencies outside the department. "Liaison will be established and maintained with the offices of the [Chicago] Corporation Counsel, State's Attorney and U.S. Attorney," a police spokesman said. "Contact will also be maintained with the Stock Exchange and the Commodities Exchange."

Citing Congressional estimates which place a \$44 billion annual price tag on

white collar offenses, the spokesman stressed the widespread impact of the problem: "The Internal Revenue Service has estimated that of the 113 major organized crime figures we know about, 98 are involved in 159 legitimate businesses."

Nolan emphasized the need for a special unit to probe such takeovers, noting that the investigation into the various types of frauds are long and tedious and require in-depth training and professional expertise.

According to a recent poll by the police department, Chicago will be the only major city to have a unit devoted exclusively to the investigation of white collar crime. Nolan explained that New York had such a squad, but that budget cutbacks forced the NYCPD to merge the function with other units.

Although the superintendent cautioned Chicago citizens that the new unit would not get "dramatic headlines" as the result of its work, he noted that the solving of one business crime could save millions of dollars.

St. Louis PD tips its cap to ICAP

The St. Louis Police Department has become the first major metropolitan force to be accepted in LEAA's Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP), receiving a \$300,000 grant this month to implement the enforcement improvement project.

A department announcement noted that the 18-month program will focus on "enhancing a variety of skills and training of patrol personnel in criminal investigation, directed patrol and crime prevention." The intensified training will be combined with the use of crime analysis in an effort to establish more effective apprehension strategies to combat serious crime and career criminals.

The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners is scheduled to select one of the city's nine police districts for the initial implementation of ICAP. Depending on the success of the first year of the project, ICAP could be expanded to two additional districts and ultimately to the rest of the city.

ICAP is currently operating in 45 other American cities, but a St. Louis spokesman noted that until now, no major city has been selected to participate in the project.

The St. Louis program will be directed by former assistant police chief Adolph Jacobsmeier, who will coordinate his activities with the department's field operations and investigation bureaus and with Police Chief Eugene Camp. The chief will be responsible for keeping the Board of Police Commissioners informed of project developments.

In addition to improving the police department's criminal apprehension strategies, ICAP is designed to enhance job satisfaction among patrol personnel, bolster citizen satisfaction with the force, and provide more effective prosecution of serious offenders.

Page 4

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August 13, 1979

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C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	10.00
C-208	Campus Security Officer Trainee	8.00
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist	10.00
C-2264	Capital Police Officer	8.00
C-121	Captain, Police Department	12.00
C-2423	Chief Compliance Investigator	10.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	10.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	12.00
C-2502	Chief of Staff	12.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	17.9S
C-1593	Chief Probation Officer	10.00
C-1182	Chief Process Server	8.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00
C-1591	Chief Special Investigator	12.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00
C-2421	Compliance Investigator	12.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Educations Programs	10.00
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	8.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	8.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	8.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	8.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	8.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	10.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	8.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	10.00
C-966	Court Officer	3.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	8.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	8.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	8.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	8.00
C-1245	Deputy Medical Examiner	12.00
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	8.00
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00
C-1247	Detective Investigator	10.00
C-2444	Director of Security	10.00
C-1877	Director of Traffic Control	10.00
C-2325	Director of Youth Bureau	10.00
C-1259	Drug Abuse Education Group Leader	10.00
C-1597	Drug Abuse Educator	10.00
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	8.00
C-1261	Drug Abuse Secretarial Aide	8.00
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	8.00
C-1406	Drug Abuse Technician Trainee	8.00
C-2428	Environmental Conservation Officer	10.00
C-251	Federal Guard	8.00
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer	8.00
C-1285	Field Investigator	8.00
C-255	Fingerprint Technician	8.00
C-286	Fingerprint Technician Trainee	8.00
C-281	Forest Ranger	8.00
C-2012	Game Warden	8.00
C-304	Guard Patrolman	8.00
C-348	Head Process Server	8.00
C-349	Head Process Server & Court Aide	8.00
C-353	Hospital Security Officer	8.00
C-332	Housing Captain	10.00
C-338	Housing Guard	8.00
C-340	Housing Lieutenant	10.00
C-342	Housing Patrolman	8.00
C-344	Housing Sergeant	10.00
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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

Departing from its customary practice of winding down its term in June, the Supreme Court has continued to deliver full text plenary decisions which affect law enforcement.

In the area of search and seizure, a unanimous Court has set aside a conviction based on evidence obtained when a town justice lead a six-hour search of an adult bookstore. The Court based its decision on the fact that an open-ended search warrant was used and the seized items were listed on the warrant only after being catalogued at police headquarters.

In another unanimous decision, the court held that the Fourth Amendment applies to Puerto Rico and therefore police officers may not, without a warrant or probable cause, search the baggage of a person arriving in Puerto Rico from the United States.

The Court also mandated by a vote of 7-to-2 that when luggage is seized from an automobile trunk police must first obtain a warrant to legally search the contents.

In the related area of police investigatory stops, the Court delivered two decisions on June 25 which provide little guidance to the nation's law enforcement officers. Chief Justice Burger announced in the first case, which originated in Texas, that in the absence of a reasonable suspicion of criminal conduct police may not arrest a person who refuses to identify himself. However, in the second case, the court held that where a police officer feels that further investigation is necessary and a suspect refuses to identify himself, grounds exist for an arrest and a search pursuant to the arrest.

An analysis of the three search and seizure decisions follow.

Search and Seizure

In a decision delivered by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court ruled that open-ended warrants which are completed after a seizure has been carried out are in direct violation of the Fourth Amendment.

The decision came almost three years after the purchase by a New York State Police investigator of two reels of film from an adult bookstore. The two films were viewed in their entirety by the town justice, who concluded that they were obscene.

Following the viewing of the films the investigator filed an affidavit asserting that similar films and printed matter could be found at the bookstore and that the items were in violation of the obscenity laws. The warrant application also requested that the town justice accompany the investigator in the execution of the warrant in order to "determine independently if any other items" violated the law and were subject to seizure.

The search warrant listed the two films already viewed and included a section authorizing the seizure of the "following items which the Court independently has determined to be possessed in violation of Article 235 of the Penal Law: "No items were listed, following this section yet the town justice signed the warrant.

A search party consisting of the town justice, four state police investigators, three uniformed state police officers, and three members of the local prosecutor's office entered the premises described in the warrant, arresting the clerk and conducting a

search mission which lasted nearly six hours.

After the search, the 458 films and 397 magazines were seized and taken to the State Police Barracks for inventoring. The original two-page search warrant had swollen to sixteen pages after each item seized was listed.

The store clerk was charged with three counts of obscenity in the second degree. Before trial, counsel for the defendant moved to suppress all of the seized items because of probable First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment violations. The trial court denied the request. The clerk pleaded guilty to each count and was fined a total of \$3,000.

The Appellate Division affirmed the convictions, and New York's highest court, the Court of Appeals, refused to hear the case.

In now reversing the conviction and remanding the case for further proceedings, the Supreme Court unanimously declared that "this search warrant and what followed are reminiscent of the general warrant or writ of assistance of the 18th century against which the Fourth Amendment was intended to protect." Moreover, the Court noted the Fourth Amendment does not allow "open-ended warrants, to be completed while a search is being conducted and items seized or after the seizure has been carried out."

In addition, the Court noted that the fact that the town justice accompanied the search party does not validate the warrant because his actions were not those of a judicial officer but rather "an adjunct law-enforcement officer." (Lo-Ji Sales, Inc. v. New York, No. 78-511, decision announced June 11, 1979.)

As the result of yet another unanimous decision announced by the Chief Justice, Puerto Rican police officials are prohibited by the Fourth Amendment from conducting, without a warrant or probable cause, a search of baggage of a person arriving from the United States.

With its decision the Supreme Court struck down Public Law 22 of the Puerto Rico Laws Annotated, enacted in 1975, which authorized police to search the luggage of any person arriving from the United States without probable cause. Public Law 22 was enacted in response to a major increase in the crime rate in Puerto Rico following the importation of firearms, explosives and narcotics from the mainland.

The present case arose when the appellant, a resident of Florida, attracted attention with his nervous behavior at San Juan's Isla Verde Airport. When the appellant claimed his baggage after a commercial flight from the United States he was approached by an agent of the Criminal Investigation Bureau who identified himself and presented a card describing Public Law 22.

A uniformed officer conducted the appellant and his luggage to the Bureau's airport office; there he was questioned as to whether he understood the provisions of Public Law 22. The appellant stated that he did but objected to a search of his luggage and asked if he might call his uncle, an attorney. The police officer refused his request, stating that he would be allowed

Continued on Page 13

Robbers and burglars steal the crime scene in LEAA study

The criminal justice system would do well to focus its resources on the arrest and prosecution of robbers and burglars because they have previous criminal histories more frequently than other types of criminals and are more likely to commit additional offenses, according to a recent LEAA study.

Conducted by the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) as part of a \$1.5 million grant, the study traced the crime records of 498 robbery and 296 burglary defendants arrested between November 1972 and February 1973 and compared them with the histories of 3,908 persons arrested for other serious crimes in the same period.

A report on the project, written by INSLAW staffer Kristen M. Williams, noted that "more than two-thirds" of those arrested for robbery and burglary had had at least one previous adult arrest and almost one-fourth were on some form of conditional release.

In contrast, only 53 percent of the defendants in the control group had at least one previous adult arrest and 12 percent were on some form of conditional release when they were arrested.

More than half of the burglars and robbers were arrested for additional crimes within a two-and-a-half year follow-up period, compared to a 36 percent re-arrest rate for the group which had committed other types of crimes.

"Our main point in the study is that

these people [burglars and robbers] are very active in crime, and, if the criminal justice system can do something to improve handling of their cases, it might make a difference in the crime rate," Williams said, noting that quick arrests, cooperative witnesses and the recovery of stolen property are the key factors in convicting burglars and robbers.

The report, entitled "Robbery and Burglary: A Study of the Characteristics of the Persons Arrested and the Handling of Their Cases in Court," can be obtained by writing: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1125 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

LEAA pays out \$6 million in officer death benefits

The next of kin of 66 police officers who were killed in the line of duty received \$3.3 million in Federal death benefits during the first six months of 1979, according to LEAA.

Fifty-four other awards of \$50,000 each were presented under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act to the survivors of firefighters and other safety personnel who died while carrying out their jobs.

The figures add up to a total of \$6 million which was awarded by LEAA in 120 separate grants from January to June this year. During 1977 and 1978, the survivors of 415 public safety officers and firefighters received \$20.75 million in benefits.

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China lays down the law, issuing first code since '49; Ottawa computer goes on patrol; Britain publishes prison slang handbook

New criminal code may take the heat off political dissenters

The government of China has enacted its first criminal and procedure laws since it came to power in 1949, establishing a framework designed to define what acts are punishable as crimes and how suspects can defend themselves.

As reported by the *New York Times* last month, the new Criminal Code and Law of Criminal Procedure is seen as an attempt to restore popular confidence in the Communist system by reconstructing the rule of law. "It is a very positive and impressive attempt to create a rational system of criminal justice," Jerome Alan Cohen, an expert on Chinese law at Harvard Law School, told the *Times*.

A number of clauses in the legislative package, which was recently enacted by the National People's Congress, are apparently tailored to prevent a resurgence in the kind of political persecutions that have plagued the Chinese for the past several years. The Criminal Code narrows the criteria for counterrevolutionary offenses, stressing that a suspected political offender must have committed some specific action, and not just harbored damaging thoughts, against "the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system."

Proclaiming that all citizens, including

Communist Party members, are equal before the law, the new rules contain criminal sanctions against making false charges against someone, arbitrarily detaining a person, or extorting a confession by force.

Fixed time limits on actions by the police and courts are also contained in the code to try to prevent the current practice of prolonged detentions. The Public Security Bureau is now required to notify the family of a detained suspect within 24 hours, and the courts are required to bring a person to trial within six months of his arrest.

If the new criminal procedure statutes attain their intended impact, the Chinese judicial system will be subjected to extensive reform. All trials, excluding those that involve minors, sex offenders or state secrets, will be made public, and verdicts will no longer be based solely on someone's confession but will rely on hard evidence, according to the procedure law.

The legal profession, which was largely abolished in 1957, may experience a renaissance under a provision of the law which entitles everyone to have defense counsel. However, since most Chinese are peasants, a majority of suspects will have relatives or friends as defenders rather than professional lawyers.

In spite of the wide scope of the 192-article Criminal Code and the



164-article Criminal Procedure Law, Professor Cohen said that the reform leaves many critical questions about the Chinese criminal justice system unanswered.

The author of *The Criminal Process in China*, Cohen noted that the judicial package fails to specify how much autonomy the Communist Party will give to criminal court personnel, while containing no provisions to abolish the current parallel system of noncriminal law. Under the dual judicial policy, many people have been detained for indefinite periods in "labor education" camps without being charged as criminals.

Cohen further questioned how China will find and train the manpower to run the new legal system for its 958 million people. One estimate placed the number of needed legal personnel at 200,000, but since 1949, Peking University has produced only 1,000 law graduates.

The Chinese may also have a problem in obtaining grass-roots acceptance of the new code, which represents the first effort in that country's history to give precedence to laws over men. To familiarize citizens with the legislation, the government is planning a publicity campaign and will delay putting the new laws into effect until next January.

The criminal code and procedural changes are part of a larger effort that includes a new arrest law and the reorganization of the prosecutor's office and the courts. According to a recent Reuters report, courts in the Peking area have already begun to use juries in criminal and civil cases as a first step in the overall reform.

CADRE system helps dispatch cops at the speed of light

The movement of patrol officers in Ottawa, Canada is being controlled by a new CADRE — an automated dispatch system that is said to be the most advanced computer network being used by a police force in North America.

According to the official journal of Canada's Solicitor General, the Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry System expedites the checking of stolen vehicles, missing persons, known criminals and other routine police queries through the use of digital terminals and read-out screens that have been installed in Ottawa patrol cars.

The mobile units are linked to a series of mini dispatch computers that form the heart of CADRE, which is in turn tied to the Canadian Police Information Centre. As a result, every patrol car officer in Ottawa has direct and immediate access to the nation's primary source of criminal justice information.

The dispatch function of the system may serve to cut the response time of police in Canada's capital city. All calls for service are logged by dispatchers into CADRE'S data banks, and the computer instantly flashes the calls for service on the terminal screens of appropriate cruisers.

Designed to provide investigating officers with as much necessary information as possible, the computer is capable of

displaying the type of call, cross-street reference, and information on the suspects if such data is available. In addition, the system can dispatch ambulances and fire trucks to the scene, as needed, while maintaining an up-to-the-minute status report on all field units.

CADRE will also be used to compile statistics on the location and frequency of calls, the type of calls and the time it takes to respond to them. "This enables police



Photo by Liaison

The new Ottawa command post.

management to observe the areas of the city which require service and to deploy field forces effectively," the justice journal *Liaison* reported. "Much more accurate and detailed information can be delivered to Statistics Canada for the Uniform Crime Report."

System planners observed that computerized data from CADRE may eventually be fed into automated information networks which are being developed for prosecutor's offices and the courts. Although such applications are becoming increasingly common in the United States, the concept is relatively new in Canada, where a National Work Group on Justice Information and Statistics is exploring a tie-in between police and court records.

In addition to maintaining operational files on crimes, accidents, summonses and tickets, the \$2 million system can provide police executives with a running compilation of police duty rosters.

British slang book explains words used behind the bars

Visitors to prison in Great Britain will be able to follow the small talk used in the big house as the result of a new book which details prison slang terms, according to the Associated Press.

An official from the British Home Office noted that 3,000 copies of the book were published recently at the cost of \$350.

EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by

Michael Balton

Preface by

P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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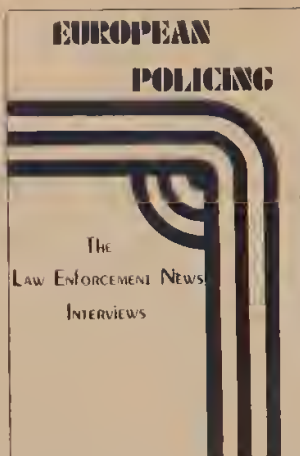
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Policing with a latin flavor

New York transit cops praise two-week Spanish crash course

A group of New York City transit police participated in a two-week series of rapid-fire drills recently, but none of the officers improved his firearms proficiency. They managed instead to develop a functional fluency in Spanish through a "total immersion" language course which is believed to be the first of its kind developed specifically for law enforcement personnel.

The pilot project, which was completed at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire last month, had been devised to determine whether non-Hispanic members of the force could be taught to communicate effectively in Spanish in just 14 days.

Transit Authority spokesman Edward Silberfarb said 26 officers gave up vacation leaves to participate in the course, and noted that the time was well spent. "It's too early to determine its success in the field," he observed. "It was certainly successful in that they attained their goal and that was to become fluent in Spanish in most situations. They're not able to talk as if they were native born, but they can deal with the language in most situations."

In addition to the 26 student/officers, four other members of the force relinquished leave time to serve as apprentice teachers in the project. The instructor/officers were already fluent in Spanish and only had to learn the innovative drill methods involved in the course to serve as teachers.

Police Input Is Prime Factor

"The reason for having four of our officers become part of the staff of the program was that they were able to provide police input," Silberfarb explained. "They were able to give the staff an idea of the kinds of vocabulary, the kinds of idioms that police officers would need. They were able to tell them about police situations where Spanish would be important."

Shortly after Silberfarb talked to Law Enforcement News, two Transit Authority detectives who had participated in the course were faced with a situation in which their newly acquired knowledge proved invaluable. They had responded to a call involving a mugging in which all of the persons involved spoke only Spanish. The lawmen drew on their Dartmouth experience and were gratified to discover that they could competently handle all aspects of the case in their new second language.

Police input was a prime consideration for the course's creator, John A. Rassias, a professor of romance language at Dartmouth and a member of the President's Commission on Foreign Language and

International Study. Rassias had originally developed the two-week program, known as the Dartmouth Intensive Language Model, to teach languages to Peace Corps volunteers, but he realized that modifications would have to be made to make the course meaningful to police officers.

"This was a program especially designed for this purpose," a Dartmouth spokesman said. "Rassias himself did go to New York and was given a very close-in guided tour of what police work was all about — so he was familiar with some of their problems. He wrote the dialogues so that they were dealing with the kinds of things police have to deal with."

Learning by Speaking

The spokesman, Robert B. Graham, explained that the dialogues form the heart of Rassias' method. A member of the Faculty, called a "master teacher," verbally outlines a dialogue for a class of 13 students who are expected to pick up the meaning of the tract by listening and interacting. Only after the session is over do the students obtain a printed copy of the lesson for further study.

"An awful lot of time in traditional language courses is spent learning to conjugate verbs, learning noun endings, rote memorizing, or that sort of thing," Graham said. "Here, students are started out with the instructor speaking the foreign language, teaching words to people learning to understand what's being said by the context of what's being said rather than by learning the vocabulary and then seeing it applied."

The hands-on approach of the course is intensified in the next phase of the daily routine, during which the class is broken down into groups of six or seven. Assistant teachers guide the students through six hours of drills that are based on the dialogues.

"The technique is to promote a high level of energy and a high level of involvement by the teacher," Graham observed. "Where normally a student might be called on 10 or 15 times an hour, here it is not unusual for student to be called on 60 times per hour. The recitations are short and the drill involves going over the dialogues, first in unison, then taking students by surprise and making a quick visual move to somebody else."

Graham noted that the "rapid-fire" nature of the drills is designed to break down the students' inhibitions "which are one of the major barriers to learning a language." Each participant must rivet his attention on the lesson because he never knows when he will be called to respond.

While the method allows no time for daydreaming, the drill instructors are careful to avoid the type of "student/teacher relationship in which you get a sense of an authority behind a podium looking down at you, the student," Graham commented. "It's rather a joint enterprise of somebody who knows something trying to pass it on to somebody who would like to know something. It's a partnership effort rather than a one-way street kind of thing."

Eight drill instructors were used in the transit police pilot project — the four bilingual officers and four Dartmouth graduates who had previously worked in the college's language program. All of the assistants were briefed by Rassias, who did not directly participate in the course since French is his area of specialization.

Sweat: The Mark of Success

According to Graham the course was described as a "revolution" by one of the

transit officers who had served as a drill instructor. "He had taught languages using the traditional method and he said he'll never teach the old way again," the spokesman noted. "His first four days while he was learning this technique and trying to apply it, he lost five pounds. A teacher comes out of these sessions perspiring. If he isn't perspiring, he knows he hasn't been doing that well."

In addition to the intensive dialogue drills, the students and teachers worked up a bilingual sweat through a series of simulations, mini-dramas and other role-playing situations. "Rassias found that if you put people in role-playing situations they can come out of themselves more than if they're self-consciously trying to do something that they think of as being new," Graham said.

One session involved a dialogue on medical symptoms, in which the officers were briefed on how to communicate with a Spanish-speaking heart attack victim. In the middle of the discussion, one of the teachers simulated cardiac arrest while a second instructor coached the class on how to best handle the situation using Spanish to calm the victim and to get him to reveal his symptoms.

"They played a game called '747' to break down inhibitions," Graham said. "They had a large room set up with all kinds of obstacles. A member of the class would be blindfolded and then put his arms out as if he were a plane. Other students were then called on to direct the man through the maze of obstacles."

Noting that the class "almost reflexively" provided instructions in Spanish to help land the cop turned jumbo jet, the spokesman said that the game related directed to the transit officer's role since part of his job involves directing lost commuters.

The professional orientation of the course, coupled with its high-energy teaching technique, apparently motivated the transit officers to become model students. "They got this eight hours a day in a most intensive way and at night they would take in [Spanish] films," Graham remarked. "Yet they stayed around and reviewed their dialogues, talked to each other in Spanish and played games in Spanish up until midnight or two o'clock in the morning."

"The method breaks out a response of intense participation," he continued. "They have a real stake in what they were learning. It will help them to do their jobs better."

Despite the blitz-like pace of the course, Rassias was careful to cover certain cultural aspects that are connected with the language. "He feels very strongly that language is a relection of the culture and if you aren't learning something about the culture, you're acquiring a shell-like knowledge that just doesn't have the substance to really be effective," the Dartmouth spokesman noted.

Minimum Eye Contact, Close Quarters

Two of the cultural phenomena that were presented in the program could have a direct bearing on the interrogation Spanish-speaking suspects. The officers were told that Hispanics traditionally avoid eye contact when speaking to a person in authority. The instructors noted that this might be misconstrued as a sign of guilt by police who are not aware of the tradition.

A related difference in cultures concerns the Hispanic custom of keeping the distance between two speakers to a minimum.

While a Spanish-speaking person is comfortable with the closeness, someone brought up in the Anglo-Saxon tradition might consider the practice to be a challenge or a violation of his personal space, according to Rassias.

"All of these things were specifically written for this program so the officers would have a reference to the situation which police, and especially transit police are expected to run into," Graham noted.

At New York City Transit Authority headquarters, Silberfarb remarked that the pilot project did not cost the financially-strapped metropolis a cent. The \$18,000 price tag for course development and presentation was covered by private grants from the Samuel Rubin Foundation, the New York Foundation, the New York Community Trust, Chemical Bank, and Dartmouth.

"Although Plan aren't definite yet, [Transit Police Chief Sanford D.] Garelik hopes to continue and expand the bilingual program," Silberfarb stated. "It depends on funding whether it would be up at Dartmouth again or here in the city, possible at our own police academy."

While Graham noted that the pilot project was the first application of the Rassias method to policing, he pointed out that the program has been adopted by language departments in at least 60 colleges and universities. "Not all of the techniques are totally new," he said, "but packaged and put together the way they are, they become very effective."

Civiletti to take the reigns of Justice

Continued from Page 3

League of United Latin American Citizens acknowledged that his coalition would not be able to block appointment.

Civiletti even received the support of the American Civil Liberties Union, albeit in a backhanded manner. ACLU lobbyist Jerry Berman said he did not ask to testify before the Judiciary Committee because "we'd rather get him in and Bell out. We feel he is better on the 'law.'"

A former partner in a large Baltimore law firm, Civiletti sharpened his legal mind while serving as an assistant U.S. attorney in that city. He was selected to head the Justice Department's criminal division at the start of the Carter Administration on the advice of Charles R. Kirbo, a friend of the president and Bell's former law partner in Atlanta.

The apparent ease with which Civiletti sailed through the recent Senate Judiciary hearings contrasted sharply with the difficulties he had with the committee during his confirmation as deputy attorney general last year. In 17 days of testimony, dragged out over three months, he was asked to offer his views on several controversial subjects, including Justice Department investigations of South Korean influence-buying in Congress, Bert Lance, Richard Helms, and the firing of David Marston, the Republican U.S. attorney in Philadelphia.

With all of those issues behind him, Civiletti's nomination as Attorney General was greeted enthusiastically by several Senators before the committee hearings began. Many attorneys in the Justice Department were also reportedly happy with their prospective new boss.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Your July 9th article on the effects of the Bartley-Fox gun law in Massachusetts deserves one correction. The changes in the South Carolina gun laws resulted in a 28 percent reduction in overall homicides not just handgun homicides. However, over 90 percent of the overall homicides reduction was attributable to a reduction in handgun homicides.

For those interested a fuller analysis is available in the Winter 1979 (23:1) issue of the St. Louis University Law Journal.

Sincerely,

Sam Fields

Field Director

National Coalition to Ban Handguns

A firm foundation for learning

A joint interview with G. Patrick Gallagher and William C. Hegarty of the Police Executive Institute

G. Patrick Gallagher is director of the Police Foundation's Police Executive Institute, a management training center that provides executive development courses for law enforcement administrators from the nation's larger municipal, county and state agencies.

Gallagher came to the forefront of the law enforcement community while serving as regional administrator for the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency. He later was appointed director of the criminal justice planning bureau in South Bend.

In 1972, he became the first public safety director of South Bend, where he was responsible for the formation of a department which included 250 police officers and 280 firefighters. Three years later, he moved west to serve as director of public safety research for the League of California Cities.

A graduate of Marist College and the recipient of an MA from New York University, Gallagher has taught public safety and police administration courses at Indiana University and Golden Gate University. In addition to his duties at the institute, he teaches public safety administration at American University and serves as a consultant to government units interested in reorganizing their public safety delivery systems.

William C. Hegarty, an instructor and board member with the Police Executive Institute, was appointed police commissioner of the New Rochelle, New York Police Department in 1974, after two-and-a-half year tenure as public safety director of Jackson, Michigan.

The commissioner's law enforcement career began in 1965 when he became head of the Cook County, Illinois Police Department Merit Board. While directing the panel, he successfully developed and implemented a new personnel system for the county force. From 1967 to 1969, he served with the Oakland, California police in various capacities.

The holder of both a BS and an MS from Michigan State University, Hegarty has served as an assistant professor in the university's School of Police Administration and Public Safety, where he is currently completing the requirements for a doctor of public administration degree.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy Guyot.



G. Patrick Gallagher

tion and with the total change of an organization. In all of the needs assessments that the Police Executive Institute has conducted, these management issues have been highlighted. They are at the top of all lists of priorities and we are attempting to respond to them by emphasizing these particular programs in all of our courses.

LEN: How did you get this sense of what is needed in police management training?

GALLAGHER: Well, in the past two and a half years we have conducted three national needs assessments. We

Executive Institute both as a participant and as a faculty member, what do you see as its advantages?

HEGARTY: First, from the point of view of the student, the subjects of personnel management, financial resource management and managing the relationship between managers and unions are very important parts of this total program. Second, I think that one of the unprogrammed advantages of coming to the seminars is the excellent setting it provides for meeting other police administrators from around the country. We sit down before or after a seminar, during lunch or during dinner, and begin talking about problems in his department or my department and the response that he is preparing to his problems.

LEN: Could you give us an example of some kind of exchange of this kind that you have had?

HEGARTY: I know at least four or five people that I have met during the seminars with whom I have maintained almost constant contact during the past two years. If I have a problem in New Rochelle, for example, with which the staff and I need some help from outside our own place, I can pick up the phone. For instance, I have talked about a variety of investigatory tools in our police department or potential investigatory programs such as a Sting activity. I have talked about a number of points with other chiefs concerning our efforts to civilianize and the comparative efforts of other police departments in this respect.

From the point of view of the faculty, the Institute permitted me to share my experience — at times a very parochial experience in a small city — with a number of other administrators from around the country. It also gave them the opportunity to respond to our programs and projects. I learned by their questions; I learned by their comments; I learned by their own experiences.

LEN: Pat, as I understand, there are about 140 departments that have participated in this program. How did the program get started?

GALLAGHER: Right now we are up to about 170 departments in 41 states and we've had about 375 to 400 execu-

'Crime is no longer of itself the issue on which police executives will stand or fall. Now it is more a question of their ability to handle executive functions.'

LEN: As two people who are experienced in managing police agencies and in training police managers, what do you think are some of the key needs for executive training?

HEGARTY: During the past few years I believe the greatest managerial training needs have related to budget management, managing organizational change in a police department, and providing more police services with either less or stabilized financial resources. These kinds of training programs should be stressed for police managers regardless of the size of their department or jurisdiction. Most of the training should relate directly to the seriousness of the financial question in most cities and to the responsibility of the police manager to employ and deploy his resources pursuant to that kind of diminishing resource. Too frequently the university and college programs do not train either potential or actual police managers for that kind of responsibility.

LEN: Pat, what do you see as some of the major needs?

GALLAGHER: I would agree with Bill. I think that we are reaching a point where crime is no longer of itself the issue on which police executives will stand or fall. Now it is more a question of their ability to handle the executive functions such as budgeting, planning, managing the transformation of an organization from something that has been very traditional to one more adapted to the demands of our times, handling personnel questions, dealing with the media and confronting unionism and increased employee militancy. These are all challenges which police chiefs historically have not had to face as they must face them now. I think that some chiefs may almost long for the "good old days" when crime was the issue, because crime has seemingly become more manageable compared to the challenges, the difficulties, pressures, and tensions inherent in dealing with budget and personnel administra-

polled 300 to 400 police executives of the larger jurisdictions around the country, in every state of the union. From a list of topics that we gave them they selected their priorities, and in these lists of priorities budgeting, management change, labor relations, and personnel administration have come out consistently at the top. Additionally, we've asked the chiefs to add other topics to the list and recently one of the ones that surprised us was the whole area of police research. They want to know what is going on in research in the law enforcement field.

LEN: That would seem to be a hopeful sign, that chiefs are asking about research.

GALLAGHER: I think so. This interest says a lot about the caliber of police executives and speaks very strongly of their orientation as executives. They want to see what research is relevant and applicable to their positions as executives rather than as "top cops."

Another program we have initiated is a direct response to the National Manpower Survey's recommendation to concentrate some resources on mid-level managers and to integrate these efforts into the executive development work. Therefore, from early 1976 we started our Middle Management Development Program, giving us the framework of a three-level comprehensive career development program. Our two middle and advanced management programs are for persons identified by their chief executives as having executive potential. Teaching the pilot group of 60 over the past two years, we found out that close to 30 have reached the executive level in this period. Three have become chiefs and a number have moved up to assistant chief positions in very large departments. We believe this group of younger executives should receive a good deal of our resources for it can produce long-term benefits that we may not even get from training chief executives.

LEN: Bill, as somebody who has attended the Police

tives attend the different courses. The initiation of the Police Executive Institute program goes back to about two and half years ago, when the Police Foundation made a substantial financial commitment to the concept and matched LEAA just about dollar for dollar with enough funds to start the program. The initial thinking was that there were a number of topics that should be dealt with by police executives of larger cities, so the program was initially restricted to those chiefs serving a population of over 100,000 or having over 200 personnel. That left us with a target group of possibly 1500 executives in 300 to 400 departments that are large enough to qualify. The first course was held in November 1976 and since then we've had about 30 national courses and 9 or 10 regional courses for state chiefs' associations or for individual departments such as the New York Police Department. It is through the courses that we have established a network of executives who can offer support to each other, and who can provide technical assistance based upon professional relationships that have started at the courses.

As a result of the network, we also have been able to utilize many practitioners as faculty in the courses. We made an early commitment to try to have the majority of the faculty composed of police chiefs. We have been able to identify executives from all over the country who have successfully initiated certain programs or dealt rather successfully with particular problems. We feel that in establishing this particular arena or forum in which presentations can be made on different topics, where ideas can be exchanged, where a network is developed, that we are providing a resource and support for executives all over the country.

LEN: In what ways are you going to be reaching the executives of smaller agencies?

Continued on Page 9

'I think some of the reasons why we have had some problems is because we truly do not know the role of the finance director, the personnel director or those who play a very important part in our daily managerial duties in a police department.'

Continued from Page 8

GALLAGHER: Well, unfortunately we just don't have the resources to invite chiefs of smaller departments to all of the national courses. We conducted a number of courses for state chiefs associations in Alaska, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Utah. During the next year and a half we will conduct additional courses of this sort at the request of state chiefs' associations. Finally, we are prepared to adapt the Institute's national course program for state training commissions, becoming in effect an integral part of their management training and executive development programs.

PEI Study Trip to Europe

LEN: You also undertook an unusual program which involved taking a group to England and West Germany. Could you describe that?

GALLAGHER: We have plans to start a number of different programs to enrich the activities of the Police Executive Institute. One of those which we started last year, and which we hope to conduct on an annual basis, is a European study trip. Last year the group included 13 police executives from some of the largest departments in the country and was a pretty balanced representation of different sized departments from all areas of the country. We brought them to England to meet with their colleagues at Scotland Yard. We spent two days of very extensive discussions at the Police College in Bramhill with the recent graduates of their Senior Command Course. The group then visited three provincial forces in Sussex, Birmingham and Manchester. Then we regrouped and went to Munich to meet with the Munich Police Department and on to Weisbaden to meet with the German F.B.I., the Bundeskriminalamt. Then finally we met with the Bundesgrenzschutz, the border patrol group 9, which is their special anti-terrorist group. During the course of the two weeks, I would have to say personally that my horizons were broadened very much as a result of sharing different perspectives with the people we met and as a result of being introduced to the different attitudes and styles of policing which are apparent in visiting England and then visiting Germany.

LEN: Could you clarify what you mean by the English style or the German style?

GALLAGHER: In some respects the English style is shaped by the fact that of the 100,000 officers in England, almost none carry weapons. The English response to what they call public order situations is so different from ours. Their national training programs do much to establish some degree of uniformity without eliminating the local character of the 43 police departments they have.

Learning From England

LEN: Bill, as you reflect upon the American police system, in light of having seen the English police, how has your thinking changed?

HEGARTY: I think Pat hit some of the major points that

most of us brought back: the English method of financing police services, the English method of training managerial personnel before they are promoted, the question of how English police departments consolidated from a large number to 43 at the present time, the relationship between local police departments and the Home Office and Scotland Yard. There is a lot to be learned from the English policing system.

LEN: Do the English have a more thorough kind of cooperation than we do?

HEGARTY: Contrary to many myths about English policing, it is not a national police service. They do have, among the 43 police departments, many regional squads and many regional police services — laboratory services, training facilities. Scotland Yard, for the most part, is a police department for the London metropolitan area; the first among equals, you might say. I found the most intriguing parts of the trip, from my point of view coming from a smaller police department, was being in Birmingham and its countryside. The smaller police departments have crucial support from the training facilities. The managerial attitude is uniquely British and contrary to our experience here.

GALLAGHER: I think that there is a degree of loosely structured cooperation that is present over there, with the coordinating effect of the Home Office providing not only funds but some inspections. The authorities have the ability to transfer top-level officers from one force to another to broaden their experience. There is the universal requirement that top-level officers go through a number

'Police executives should be prepared prior to their assumption of these positions, and if not prior, then intensive programs should be available to them.'

of the long courses at Bramhill before they can be promoted to assistant chief constable or chief constable. Further, a top-level executive is required to transfer from one department to another before he assumes the chief constable position. I think all of those requirements provide a healthy balance between some type of uniformity and the local characteristics and personalities of the forces, which are still very evident. The esprit de corps in Birmingham, Manchester and Sussex is very evident in spite of the fact that a number of their executives were recently transferred there from other forces throughout the U.K.

HEGARTY: The foremost lesson of the British experience, from my point of view, is the method of financing the police service. I believe the method of financing local police services in England, for example, breeds more cooperation, breeds standardization, breeds a more professional managerial style. At the same time, local police departments are able to maintain the integrity of the home beat or other turfs. In other words, a police constable can be assigned to and provide services to a neighborhood consistently while working for a police department that, from the point of view of financing, may be considered to be very nationalized. The English arrangement is meaningful to anyone in a police department that is experiencing serious financial problems.

LEN: Perhaps it would be fair to characterize the work of the Police Executive Institute as meeting training and managerial needs and awakening in police managers a sense of how very great are the needs that cannot be met by training alone. As you look at what the Police Executive Institute can awaken in America, what do you see in the short run?

GALLAGHER: We will continue to conduct about one national course per month, and at each course we accept approximately 30 police executives from those who have applied. Unfortunately this means we may be turning down anywhere from 50 to 75. We will conduct courses on the topics that have been given highest priority, and we will also continue to try to make courses available on a regional basis to state chiefs' associations. In the near future we are going to establish an internship program at the Police Executive Institute for some sworn personnel, because we feel this would benefit the departments, the individuals, and the Institute itself. We have planned, and we hope to get financial support for a national police

personnel exchange program, whereby officers at the middle management level would be able to temporarily transfer to a host agency for a couple of months to get a different perspective. . .

LEN: . . . Which is crucially important since police departments have such isolated outlooks.

GALLAGHER: Right, and since there is so little mobility possible, I think that we can spread this personnel exchange program and expand it. I think that would certainly be a valuable adjunct to our whole executive development program.

We are also going to attempt to start some courses for public officials and their police chiefs. We feel that if a team from a city, composed of the city manager and police chief, deals with a topic like labor relations or budgeting and planning or managing organizational change, then based upon a common experience and their exposure to 10 or 15 other such teams there would be encouragement to plan for their peculiar situation and their peculiar problems.

Understanding City Management

HEGARTY: I would like to add that, first, it is very easy in a police department for a police manager to become very parochial and very narrow. Sometimes the most effective kind of training is not the classroom. In some cases exchanging people between two police departments can be very, very helpful to both agencies. Second, police administrators sometimes believe that they are solely responsible for managing their own departments. I believe that is totally untrue, because we have witnessed during the past

several years, especially in the midst of these serious financial problems, a whole host of people with some kind of responsibility in terms of delivering police services: the mayor and the city council, the city manager, directors of finance and personnel, the unions, the civil service commissions. I totally endorse the efforts of the Police Executive Institute in terms of bringing the police administrator to these seminars along with the policy-makers that work every day with the administrator. Police administrators should begin to know public management beyond simply the very parochial point of view of police administration. I think some of the reasons why we have had some problems in some police departments during the past several years is because we truly do not know the role and responsibility of the finance director, the personnel director or those who play a very important part in our daily managerial duties in a police department. To repeat a point I made a few moments ago, we have become a very parochial breed. We sometimes believe the only managerial responsibility that we possess is the police department.

LEN: Rather than use the phrase "we have become a very parochial breed," perhaps it would be fairer to recognize that police chiefs have always been very parochial, and only now are they beginning to break out of isolation.

HEGARTY: I think so. After attending two or three of the seminars I find my peers asking many questions about matters outside the police department, outside of the role of the police manager, about things that truly affect managing police departments, i.e. personnel management, finance management, and labor negotiations.

A Fraternity of Police Administrators

LEN: Earlier you said that an important aspect of the Police Executive Institute is the network of people that you have met and the collegiality you have developed with other police administrators across the country.

HEGARTY: Outside of the uniqueness of this training program, (I should stress, by the way, the very uniqueness of this training program) outside of the ability of the faculty of the seminars to meet very directly the most critical needs of the police administrators attending, I think the Police Executive Institute should be commended for providing a unique service in this country. If I have any kind of question or problem I know that I can call the staff of the Police Executive Institute and they

Continued on Page 10



William G. Hegarty

LEN interview: William G. Hegarty and G. Patrick Gallagher

Continued from Page 9

will refer me to another contact, a former participant in the Institute for an answer to my questions. Many times they have researched the question themselves and returned the answer to me. No other place provides this service as far as I know.

GALLAGHER: For many years the executive development needs of our top executives have been neglected. One of our greatest accomplishments has been in developing a new response to these needs, to place the emphasis on fulfilling that other recommendation of the National Manpower Survey and building a 'center of excellence,' for few other investments can yield higher returns in improving the management, efficiency and quality of the police service.

Another tremendous satisfaction has been this immersion and contact with so many professional police executives — a cumulative total of over 36 weeks in the last two and a half years. I feel that there is an obligation in justice

to these executives to provide them with the managerial training to handle the multifaceted problems they are facing. Too often in the past a very onerous burden has been placed on them, and no one has questioned the personal cost or the quality of the preparation for the demands of these executive positions. Police executives, like all other professionals, should be prepared prior to their assumption of these positions, and if not prior, then the highest quality intensive programs should be available to them. The Police Executive Institute is prepared to develop into a comprehensive executive development program, with the highest possible standards and quality of participants, faculty, and course content — in other words, a 'center of excellence.' In the past we have considered why police organizations have not changed, why they have not been able to assimilate many of the innovations, why tremendous investments in technology have seemingly just evaporated after a while and have not provided all the benefits to the police service that were promised initially. I

think it has been very difficult for many police executives to run their organizations and to assimilate all these changes. In many cases it seems that executives have not been able to offer the leadership that these positions demand and that the times demand. In working with police executives all over the country I am very fortunate to be in a position to know so well the executives at the top of every manner and description of departments throughout the country.

Another satisfaction has been the establishment of this supportive network which Bill emphasized, because now there are examples of every type of managerial style, innovative programs, and creative responses to problems, and professional associates can uniquely understand the conflict, the uncertainty, the difficulties and the psychic rewards of police executives. I really have been encouraged by the professional commitment and the eagerness with which these executives are trying to prepare themselves to handle all of the challenges which they are now facing.

Police Corruption Monographs from the John Jay Press

1. A Functional Approach to Police Corruption

by Dorothy Heid-Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

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2. The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption

by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

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3. The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption

by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media expose and control possible corruption.

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4. Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants

by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether impropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

_____ # of copies @ \$1.00

5. A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption

by William McCarthy

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970's when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigation should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

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6. Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability

by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who

is Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

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7. City Politics, Police Administrators and Corruption Control

by Lawrence W. Sherman

Confronted with a corrupt political environment, police administrators must take into account the potential and powerful anti-corruption resources they possess: the power of criminal investigations, the ability to influence public attitudes, and the relationship with the news media. Mr. Sherman examines these resources and the anti-corruption strategies of five police chiefs who successfully overcame local political corruption.

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8. The Closed Fraternity of Police and the Development of the Corrupt Attitude

by Herbert Beigel

The author, a Chicago lawyer, examines the institutionalization of corruption in his own city and postulates that the police officer's role alienates him from the people he serves and from the courts where he must provide testimony. He describes three street patrols by a Philadelphia police officer whose isolated power and cynicism is reinforced by his work. In another case, he examines the changing testimony of two officers in a long series of trials about one arrest. Because police corruption extends from the streets to the courts, Mr. Beigel asserts that it infects much of the criminal justice system.

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9. Complaints of Police Corruption: An Analysis

by John C. Meyer, Jr.

A sample of over a thousand complaints of police corruption or misconduct were coded and analyzed by Professor Meyer and his colleagues to determine whether or not such allegations can be used as a source of data to draw a profile of police corruption. Meyer suggests that complaints can be useful to police in determining and predicting the times and locations of corrupt activity and recommends that complaints, together with data from external investigating agencies and media reporting, be used by police intelligence to reduce corruption.

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10. Measuring Police Corruption

by Janet E. Fishman

Professor Fishman describes the research, history, and formulation of The McCormack-Fishman Police Improbability Questionnaire which was designed to assess an officer's own personal integrity, to ascertain officers' beliefs about their department's anti-corruption policies, and to estimate the level of peer group solidarity mediating against reporting corrupt activities. The questionnaire was pretested in six departments, and the statistical results are provided and analyzed by Professor Fishman, who concludes that the questionnaire is a valid, useful instrument for police administrators who want to determine the level of corrupt activity in their departments.

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Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

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New books on review

Police rights illuminated; street gangs castigated

Police Rights: Civil Remedies for Law Enforcement Officers. By Charles E. Friend. The Michie Company: Charlottesville, Virginia. 1979. 234 pp. \$14.50.

Among the unfortunate realities facing law enforcement personnel each day is the knowledge that during their tours of duty the possibility of verbal abuse, physical injury and even death is ever present. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports, the number of officers killed while on duty doubled between 1965 and 1976. During the same time period the number of assaults which resulted in serious injuries to policemen rose 274 percent.

To protect police officers, legislatures throughout the country have provided for some type of workmen's compensation for officers injured in the line of duty. Most departments minimally provide for the payment of medical bills and salary during the period of disability.

While most of these workmen's compensation plans provide protection against severe financial loss due to medical treatment for the injured officer, there is usually no payment for the pain and suffering of either the officer or his family. In addition, coverage is not usually available for officers who become ill as a result of legal problems or bad press following the malicious filing of a false complaint.

The realization of society's strong anti-police bias, coupled with the policeman's desire to avoid being the scapegoat for society's ills has encouraged officers to file civil suits to obtain vindication or monetary compensation for physical as well as mental injuries. This trend has been aided by an Illinois-based organization, Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc., which produces a quarterly publication, *The Po-*

lice Plaintiff, to monitor police-initiated civil actions throughout the country.

Ideologically, the development of a police officer as plaintiff represents a major and much needed step in the redefinition of the relationship between the officer and his job. Representative of this new ideology is the notion that "law enforcement officers have the same rights as private citizens. Where any officers are injured civilly in the performance of their duties, they have a right, and even a moral obligation, to file suit."

Finding that little guidance exists for police officers who wish to initiate civil action, Charles E. Friend, an attorney and teacher of law, has produced a timely work — *Police Rights: Civil Remedies for Law Enforcement Officers* — in an attempt to fill the void. According to the author's introduction, the book is designed to acquaint police "with the nature and extent of the civil remedies which are available to police personnel injured in any manner in the line of duty, and to provide a source of basic case authority and tactical guidance for attorneys representing police plaintiffs in tort actions."

Friend has succeeded handsomely in both these objectives, authoring a handy reference work worthy of publication by a 124-year-old legal publishing house. An attorney utilizing the work as an aid to legal research in a police-officer-initiated action will find the notes at the end of each chapter especially helpful in that they contain case citations, applicable statute section numbers and titles of specialty publications.

The book is divided into three sections. Part I is a persuasive argument, designed for the police officer, outlining the increase in officer-initiated civil actions and explain-

ing the legal justification for these actions.

The second section identifies who may be a party to a suit and what specific forms of relief are available. If the primary goal is not the vindication of an officer, most actions will seek monetary compensation. Since a major objective of a civil action is to obtain such monetary damages, Friend warns that a "failure to join all possible parties may mean a failure to obtain compensation and a failure to obtain justified compensation is a failure of justice."

Part three utilizes layman's terminology to review 18 types of civil actions which may be actionable by police officer plaintiffs. For each type of action (legally termed a tort) specific conditions are explained, which determine if the police officer has a cause of action. The major categories of civil actions include remedies for physical abuse, psychological abuse, damage to an officer's reputation, for property damage or improper use of the legal system. The grouping of related actions serves as an aid to the police officer, who in conjunction with an attorney, determines appropriate avenues of relief.

Despite the legal nature of this book, it is easily read and understood. *Police Rights: Civil Remedies for Law Enforcement Officers* can be a solid investment for officers who need to know more about their on-the-job-rights.

—Avery Eli Okin

Street Gangs: Profiles for Police. By Craig Collins. A New York City Police Department publication. 1979. 246 pp.

Nothing can be harder to find than a really effective book on law enforcement. Involving as it does the entire human condition, the subject of law enforcement often inspires many windy, discursive works that seem quite remote from the actual realities.

Occasionally a modestly priced, soberly written, succinct textbook has more sheer helpfulness and humanity than many an overbearing study in the field. For instance, so much has been laboriously written about juvenile delinquency that it is a great pleasure to come across *Street Gangs: Profiles for Police*, a book written by Sergeant Craig Collins, a member of the

Continued on Page 12

Arson manual to be published by California DA association

As part of the expanding effort to alleviate the nation's growing arson problem, the California District Attorneys Association is preparing a two-part manual that will focus on the investigation and prosecution of individuals who intentionally torch buildings.

The first volume of the proposed publication, which is being funded by a \$140,000 grant from Aetna Life and Casualty, will be designed to serve as a uniform and definitive investigative resource, while the second will offer a step-by-step approach for trying arson cases.

In awarding the grant to the attorney's group, Aetna vice president John J. Martin commented on the criminal justice system's poor record in dealing with arson. "For every 100 suspicious fires in this country, it's estimated that only nine people are arrested, two convicted, and less than one of those goes to jail," he said.

Edwin L. Miller Jr., San Diego County's district attorney and president of the California association, noted that preparation

and publication of the manual will be a major aspect of his group's multifaceted anti-arson effort. "To combat this burgeoning problem, CDAA has formed an arson task force which will develop training materials and seminars for both prosecutors and investigators," he noted. "We will relay our strong concerns about this crime to the news media and thus to public attention, and we will advocate a strong legislative program aimed at increasing criminal penalties for arsonists."

Containing material that will be applicable to all 50 states, the manuals will be distributed nationally through local district attorneys associations. The regional groups will be encouraged to prepare outlines of their own state's arson laws for inclusion in the book.

Miller's organization plans to distribute the manual to 1,000 judges, 2,000 prosecutors and 5,400 law enforcement officers in California, and to sponsor two-day seminars on arson investigation and trial practice throughout the state.

AN ANTI-CORRUPTION MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

by Richard H. Ward, University of Illinois
and Robert McCormack, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Corruption has in recent years become a national phenomenon in government and business; to police, it has been an historical and persistent problem. The result of three years of research and study, this book is a manual designed to assist police administrators who wish to create or maintain integrity within a department or agency or must instigate an anti-corruption management program against illegal administrative practices. The authors have attempted to develop a practical manual which provides management techniques and specific advice to be used in eliminating corrupt behavior and in handling political and organizational problems resulting from anti-corruption efforts.

To: The John Jay Press
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Please send me _____ copies of *An Anti-Corruption Manual for Administrators in Law Enforcement* at \$4.95 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$ _____.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

New books: street gang slang, a retrospective on 'Dr. X'

Continued from Page 11

New York City Police Department for 31 years, and a youth intelligence and street gang specialist for 17 of those years.

Collins wrote this book for the specific benefit of New York City police officers who need to know as much as possible about the resurgent street gangs here in town. The book itself is intended to be a training device and a ready source of information for the police officer on duty. It is also a book of general and personal interest for all residents of large American cities who have to exist with these lethal groups.

Street Gangs begins vividly with the nomenclature of such gangs as the Savage Skulls, the Dirty Dozen, Ghetto Brothers, Undertakers and the Savage Nomads. There is a broad streak of paranoia and self-hatred running through these names. Yet at the same time they are very proud, rigidly organized, purposeful bands with their codes of ethics, rules, rituals, and discipline. God help any individual member who has a change of heart and wants to break away from his gang.

Here is a sampling of the Screaming Phantoms' "rules of order:" 1. no hard drugs — only smoking, wine, beer, and tripping once in a while; 2. no member can rap to girls from other gangs without talking to the other gang leader first; 3. no member can bring anyone to a meeting unless he is going to join; 4. every member is to respect each other's girl and parents.

Their attitude towards the young women in their midst has almost medieval

loftiness to it at times. Mainly, however, they treat their girl friends as willing chattel. According to Collins, females gravitate to the street gang for many of the same reasons as the male gang members. The girls are usually from broken homes or fatherless homes — their home life fails to provide the right values and supervision. The girls recognize this void and seek out the gang for status, guidance, identity, protection, excitement and the attention they feel they need.

Another important point that Collins makes concerns the horrible righteousness that motivates some of the gangs' actions. Early in 1972, the Imperial Bachelors shot gunned to death a young member who had been caught sniffing glue for the third time after repeated warnings to terminate that activity.

Collins concludes his book with the following warning: "Law enforcement alone is not the solution to the problem. A total community commitment and involvement with all its resources is required to save these young gang members from becoming our adult gangsters of tomorrow."

This book leaves a hard impression of truth in one's mind.

—John D. Preston

• • •
Final Treatment: The File on Dr. X. By Matthew L. Lifflander. W.W. Norton & Co. New York. 1979. 309 pp.

On October 24, 1978, after a bizarre eight-month trial, Dr. X was found innocent on all five counts of murder. Dr.

Mario Jascavich had been tried on administering fatal doses of the drug curare to patients of a New Jersey hospital in 1966.

The story is well presented by Matthew L. Lifflander, an attorney who became involved in the case from the very beginning. A close friend, a doctor at the hospital, told him the strange circumstances surrounding the deaths of his patients who had been supposedly recovering from routine surgery. The doctor was unconvinced by the pathological causes officially given. Dr. Jascavich, the Argentine-born chief of surgery, had been present or nearby when the deaths occurred. He had administered medication, although none of the patients were his own.

Lifflander was intrigued by the story and began a private investigation with his surgeon friend. One of their first discoveries was that of 18 empty bottles of curare — a drug used by South American Indians to poison their hunting arrows — which were found in Dr. Jascavich's locker at the hospital. He claimed the curare had been used by him for animal research at a nearby medical school.

The Bergen County prosecutor began and shortly dropped an official investigation in 1966. Eleven years later, Myron Farber of the New York Times began to look into the affair and the prosecution was reopened.

In the 11 years since the deaths, medical technology had advanced and it was now possible, said experts, for curare to be detected in exhumed bodies.

The trial of Dr. Jascavich was notable in several respects. It pitted one of the leading defense attorneys against a junior member of the prosecutor's staff who had only a year of practical legal experience. Months of testimony from dozens of chemists, pathologists and toxicologists muddled the trial in contradictory expert opinions. More attention was given by the press to reporter Farber, who was jailed for contempt of court for refusing to surrender his notes on the case and the names of his sources, than to the trial itself.

Lifflander's account is a compelling narrative, and for the professional reader, the five pages of epilogue should give pause for serious contemplation. The attorney writes: "The most significant aspect of the story is its dramatic illustration of the failure of certain elements of the legal and medical institutions which our society should be able to rely upon and which we can improve if we want to."

Some of the problems which confront Lifflander as he surveys the aftermath of the trial are also of concern to the law enforcement community. Suburban law enforcement, he believes, is ineffective. In comparison to urban departments, the suburban agencies are fragmented, outmoded and unscientific. "Because people treasure old values, it becomes good politics to organize police services on the basis of the smallest municipality, thus pre-

serving the myth that such law enforcement is 'closer to the people' — which should be translated to mean that the local politicians can have more to say about it."

The suburbs do not have the highest quality professional investigators nor the facilities to train their detectives, the author contends, adding that more than half the counties in America have unqualified people performing the functions of the forensic pathologist.

As to Dr. X case specifically, Lifflander complains that the Bergen County prosecutor "delegated the biggest murder case that had ever been prosecuted in the jurisdiction to his most inexperienced assistant and then gave her almost no help."

The presiding judge too comes in for his share of criticism: "Nor can the black robe of a justice cover Judge Arnold's failure to control his courtroom. He too has some explaining to do, and so does the system that created him. How could a judge allow himself to fall asleep, or even appear to, while presiding over a five-count murder trial? Maintaining order and decorum is a judge's responsibility."

Lifflander believes that these problems can be overcome and suggests that "modern scientific facilities and all of the services of a forensic pathologist must be readily accessible (without long delay) to every responsible law enforcement official in the country."

Secondly, the author recommends that "the states should support the creation of highly trained investigators to provide such services where needed and, where population density warrants it, the training and availability of such experts at the county level. The day of bungled investigations can be ended."

To overcome the influence of judges who "are so inherently powerful and use their need for independence to justify their resistance to supervision," Lifflander suggests that the jurists meet certain minimum physical and mental standards to assure the "physical stamina and alertness of mind needed to perform with fairness." A mechanism is also needed to subject judicial conduct to constant scrutiny by an administrative authority, according to the author.

Finally, he chastizes the medical profession for its failure to monitor itself: "The professional committees are comprised of physicians watching other physicians. It is like trying to run the state prisons on the honor system, but in medicine we are dealing with life and death. Physicians are inducted into the conspiracy of silence during their earliest medical school training, and there is no place in the medical profession for a physician who will report on a colleague."

Attorney Lifflander sums up his book as "a study of failure and institutional inadequacy in the profession of law and medicine." *Final Treatment* penetrates into some important, standing problems of criminal justice.

—Daniel P. King

Florida death case said to reflect mood of the state

Continued from Page 1

jury's recommendation for life imprisonment instead of death.

But in rejecting the appeal, the Florida justices noted that the discretionary sentencing provisions were a central feature of the statute, which was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1976, and that the Court had considered and approved the sentencing sections.

According to the Miami Herald, the Florida court's unsigned opinion stated: "Plainly, the Supreme Court did not consider a jury recommendation of life imprisonment...to bar imposition of a death sentence by the trial judge."

The justices underscored their decision by noting that juries had been allowed to set sentencing unilaterally under Florida's original capital punishment law which was struck down in 1972. At the time, the Supreme Court declared that the statute was unconstitutional because it led to execution in an arbitrary and "freakish" manner.

Douglas's defense attorney, Larry H. Spalding, had argued that his client should not be executed as long as a question existed about the legality of Florida's senten-

cing method. Florida and Indiana are the only states with capital punishment laws that give a trial judge sole sentencing authority, he noted.

But Spalding's argument apparently failed to impress the State Supreme Court. Justice Joseph Boyd bluntly told the attorney that "you're having great difficulty reaching me," and another justice noted that the lawyer's contentions might ultimately mean "we can forget most of the statutory scheme" for imposing capital punishment in the state.

Despite the skepticism that greeted his remarks, Spalding made a passionate appeal for his client, stressing the irreversible nature of the death penalty. "What a tragic and horrible result if Howard Douglas dies and a court somewhere down the road determines that the arguments timely presented were right," he said.

Douglas was convicted of the 1973 murder of Jesse W. Atkins Jr. The defendant had forced the victim to perform sexual acts with Atkins' wife, struck him in the head with a rifle butt and shot him three times in the head.

Spalding is scheduled to take Douglas's appeal to the U.S. District Court in Tampa.

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Supreme Court Briefs . . .

Continued from Page 5

to contact an attorney if it appeared that he was involved in a criminal act.

Among the items found in the search was an ounce of marijuana and approximately \$250,000 in cash. The appellant was charged with violating Section 404 of the Puerto Rico Controlled Substance Act, 24 L.P.R.A. §2404. After the trial and subsequent conviction, a sentence of one to three years was imposed.

The conviction and sentence were appealed to the eight-member Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, based on the belief that Public Law 22 violated the Constitutional prohibition against unreasonable searches.

Only seven of the eight justices of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico participated in the consideration of the appeal. However, since Article 5, §4 of the Puerto Rico Constitution states that no law may be held unconstitutional "except by a majority of all the members of the Supreme Court," the conviction was upheld in spite of the fact that the justices divided 4-to-3 in favor of voiding Public Law 22.

Citing actions of Congress between 1917 and 1952, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Puerto Rican tribunal. Chief Justice Burger wrote that Congress has "afforded equivalent personal rights to the resident of Puerto Rico" as exist in the United States. In addition, it was noted that in 1950 when Congress authorized the people of Puerto Rico to adopt a constitution, one of the provisions was that it should include a bill of rights. The Court also noted that Puerto Rico "has no sovereign authority to prohibit entry into its territory," and the citizens of the United States are entitled to the "privileges and immunities of its own residents." (*Torres v. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico*, No. 77-1609, decision announced June 18, 1979.)

When luggage is seized from an automobile trunk police must first obtain a warrant to legally search its contents, according to a 7-to-2 decision of the Supreme Court.

Acting on a tip, three officers of the Little Rock, Arkansas, Police Department had placed the city's Municipal Airport under surveillance. As predicted, the suspect arrived at the airport at the scheduled time and obtained a green suitcase from the baggage claim area.

Handing the green suitcase to a companion, the suspect obtained other luggage from the claim area. After the additional luggage was placed in the trunk of a taxi, the companion placed the green suitcase in the trunk and joined the suspect in the

cab.

As the taxi pulled away from the airport two of the police officers gave pursuit and ultimately stopped the taxi several blocks from the airport. The taxi driver opened the trunk upon request and the officers found the green suitcase. Without asking permission of either the suspect or his companion the police opened the unlocked suitcase and discovered 9.3 pounds of marijuana.

Six months after the search the suspect and companion were charged with possession of marijuana with intent to deliver, under Ark. Stat. Ann. §82-2617. A motion to suppress the evidence obtained was denied without explanation, and, following a jury trial, a sentence of 10 years and a \$15,000 fine imposed.

On appeal the Supreme Court of Arkansas reversed the conviction based on the fact that the trial court should have suppressed the marijuana because it was obtained through an unlawful search of the suitcase. The state's highest court reasoned that there was "nothing in this set of circumstances that would lend credence to an assertion of impracticability in obtaining a search warrant."

The State of Arkansas appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, arguing that the warrantless search of the suitcase was proper because it was taken from an automobile legally stopped and searched on the street. The State contended that under a 1925 Supreme Court decision, *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132, warrantless searches are allowed for items found in an automobile.

In rejecting the state's position the Court found instead that the 1977 decision *United States v. Chadwick*, 433 U.S. 1, was the controlling rule of law. In the opinion of the Court written by Justice Powell it was noted that a suitcase serves as a repository for personal items and it is therefore appropriate to obtain a search warrant to minimize the intrusion.

Powell concluded that where the police "without endangering themselves or risking loss of the evidence, lawfully have detained one suspected of criminal activity and secured his suitcase, they should delay the search thereof until after judicial approval has been obtained."

Justices Blackmun and Rehnquist dissented, noting that "additional protection provided by a search warrant will be minimal." Since warrants are routinely forthcoming they will only "impose untoward costs on the criminal justice systems of this country in terms of added delay and uncertainty." (*Arkansas v. Sanders*, No. 77-1497, decision announced June 20, 1979.)

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Police photography: I think you're going to like this picture

"One picture is worth more than 10,000 words," said an ancient Chinese sage. He might have been talking about forensic photography.

Photography has been an arm of law enforcement for decades and in recent years, as the technology has improved, it has become increasingly important. Mug shots are almost as old as the art itself, and many police departments have taken photos at crime scenes for many years. Today the Evidence Photographers International Council (EPIC) lists 23 specialties within the field of forensic photography, ranging from accident reconstruction to microphotography to videotaping.

EPIC's members are both sworn officers and civilians, who may do both criminal and civil case evidence photography. "I would say from 60 to 65 percent of our members do work in law enforcement," said EPIC president Casey Jones, "although probably the majority of them are not officers. Most of our members who are employed in law enforcement are doing photography as just part of their duties. Very few are full-time photographers."

For example, he said, in many police agencies a detective or technician will take photos of a crime scene or of individual pieces of evidence. He'll also lift latent prints and transport all the evidence to the police laboratory for further examination. At the lab more photos are taken so that a full pictorial record of the investigation is available in court.

"Photos are never all the evidence in a case, but they can be the most valuable part of it," Jones said. He pointed out that photographs support and illuminate a witness's testimony and they are often easier to understand than verbal explanations. Remember that old Chinese proverb.

In Jones's opinion, few police agencies use photography to its maximum potential. "Too often," he said, "an officer is handed a camera and told, 'You're now our photographer,' and the officer may know next to nothing about photography."

The field of forensic photography is so broad that no single photographer can be an expert in all of it. And the technology is still developing, with better cameras for both still photos and movies, better film, and new techniques such as image enhancement, a method of highlighting in remarkable detail tiny areas of negatives that previously have been too obscure to see.

"I'm sure that many such techniques haven't even been thought of yet, much less developed," Jones said. One of the reasons EPIC was formed in 1968 was to promote the technology. EPIC also gives forensic photographers a way to share their knowledge and skills. It publishes the quarterly *Journal of Evidence Photography* and a register of members with their specialties. "The purpose of the register is to help photographers when they're on unfamiliar ground," Jones said. "Suppose, for example, one of our members has to do underwater photography on a case. He can get advice and help from a member who has that specialty."

EPIC grew out of an evidence photographers' committee of the Professional Photographers of America, and it remains an affiliate of PPA. EPIC's membership includes police officers, medical examiners, biomedical personnel, attorneys, and private and industrial security agents as well as civilian photographers like Casey Jones, who operates a photo studio and camera store in Norwich, N.Y. EPIC's vice presidents are Sgt. Cecil W. Kirk, supervisor of the Mobile Crime Laboratory of Washington's Metropolitan Police Department, and Everett J. Nieuwenhuis, photographic supervisor of the Virginia Bureau of Forensic Science.

In its effort to upgrade the field of forensic photography, EPIC has an honors program for members who have shown special expertise. About 200 members have earned the title of "fellow" of EPIC through the honors program.

There are no schools for forensic photography, but Eastman Kodak, the Professional Photographers of America, Northeastern University, the University of Maryland, and the FBI conduct workshops and seminars in the field. EPIC also holds a workshop during its annual meeting, which this year will be held from September 9-11 in Bloomington, Minn.

Law enforcement officials can get further information about EPIC and its work by writing Casey Jones, Casey Jones Photos, 24 East Main Street, Norwich, New York 13815, or by calling him at (607) 334-6833.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, New Jersey 07675.)

Criminal bombings rip through the annals of justice

Second of Four Parts

In the last installment we viewed the bombings that took place in the embryo years of this century, most of which were stimulated by political dementia. We now turn our sights to those who bombed for murder, or the business of murder. These notable bombings include:

- 1922: After feuding with his neighbor, James A. Chapman, over the rights to a creek drain, John Magnuson, a farmer living outside of Marshfield, Wisconsin, sent a parcel to Chapman on December 27, which blew up when it was opened. The blast permanently injured Chapman and killed his wife, who was leaning over his shoulder as he untied the package.

- A piece of the package's wrapping paper

was found with Chapman's address penciled on it. John F. Tyrrell, one of the foremost document detectives in the U.S.,

ON CRIME By JAY ROBERT NASH

identified Magnuson through his handwriting. Magnuson was sentenced to life imprisonment.

- 1927: James Belcastro, known in the Chicago underworld of the 1920s as "King of Bombers," served as one of Al Capone's most trusted terrorists. Belcastro's specialty with explosives was blowing up saloons whose owners refused to peddle Scarface's beer. In addition, Belcastro was particular-

ly active in the 1927 Chicago political primary, known as the "Pineapple Primary" largely due to his bombings. The Bomb King planted exploding devices in polling places and on the porches of political adversaries opposed to William Hale "Big Bill" Thompson, Capone's hand-picked mayoral candidate. Five deaths and hundreds of injuries were attributed to Belcastro's efforts. Thompson was elected; Belcastro, decades later, died in bed.

- 1930: A prominent lawyer in Amarillo, Texas, A.D. Payne, blew up his wife and young son by planting a powerful explosive device in the family car on June 27, 1930, in order that he could live out his days with one of his secretaries. Sentenced to die, Payne beat the electric chair only a

few days before his scheduled execution by igniting an explosive charge he had secretly strapped to his chest.

In this same year someone planted a bomb on the Baltimore mayor's back porch, blowing up half the building but injuring no one. Though police insisted it was the work of an anarchist, anti-Prohibitionist in that city, where speakasies were rampant, quipped that the mayor's private still had blown up.

- 1939: Two lovers, Lacey McDowell and Earl Austin, got into a car and went for a morning drive on March 20, 1939, motoring along the back roads of Hardin County, Illinois. An hour later an explosion roared through the floorboards of the

Continued on Page 15

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Police Officers The Lafayette, Louisiana Police Department is conducting a recruitment drive to fill several vacancies on the city force.

Applicants must be 21-30 years (35 years maximum with previous police experience) and must be able to pass a civil service examination, physical agility test and medical examination. In addition, each candidate must be a registered voter of Louisiana and have no felony convictions. Starting salary is \$792.13 per month plus very liberal benefits.

Interested persons should contact: Recruiting Officer George Armbruster, P.O. Box 2546, Lafayette, LA 70502. Telephone: (318) 233-2055.

Systems Analyst. The city of Clearwater, Florida requires a systems analyst to assist in the installation of a new police dispatch system that will involve converting an existing software package to a Burroughs B 1860. Funded by a Federal grant, the project will not exceed one year in duration.

Candidates should possess a high school diploma, supplemented by technical courses in computer programming, and have five years of experience in systems design and programming. Salary has been set at \$18,500 plus fringe benefits.

Resumes providing a detailed account of education and experience should be sent to: Personnel Department, Post Office Box 4748, Clearwater, FL 33518. Filing deadline is September 4, 1979.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Administration of Justice & Public Safety department of Virginia Commonwealth University is seeking a police management specialist to fill a

vacancy by the temporary internal reassignment of the school's regular expert in that area.

Either visiting professor status or a one-year appointment is available. Successful candidate will teach graduate-level courses in management in Northern Virginia and Charlottesville. Assignment to the summer of 1980 is a distinct possibility, however, no assurance of continuation can be given. The regular contract will run from August 16 to May 15 at a very competitive salary.

Send resume to: Professor James D. Stinchcomb, Chairman, Administration of Justice & Public Safety, Virginia Commonwealth University, 901 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284.

Information Services Supervisor. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation is seeking a supervisor for its Identification/Information Services Section. Successful candidate will manage the state's Central Repository for Criminal History Information, the Criminal Justice Communications Network, and security and privacy operations. Additional duties include representing the KBI on several advisory and policy boards in the state, and providing technical support and supervision for the bureau's in-house data processing installation.

Candidates must qualify as a Computer Systems Analyst II in the Kansas Civil Service, a requirement which calls for a combination of experience and education in data processing or computer science equal to six years in the field. At least one of the years must be actual working experience in systems analysis, while the balance of the experience requirement may be met by educational achievement. Starting salary is \$1,359 monthly, with a raise following completion of a six-month probationary period.

Comprehensive fringe benefits will be provided.

Interested applicants should contact: J. Carey Brown, Administrative Officer, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 3420 Van Buren, Topeka, KS 66611. Telephone: (913) 296-3026.

Chief of Police. Upper Dublin Township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania is looking for a veteran executive to head its 36-member police force. Requirements include a proven record of past command assignments, strong administrative and interpersonal skills, and advanced training in law enforcement. Township residency may be required. Salary will be commensurate with experience, and excellent fringe benefits will be provided.

Resumes should be submitted to: Township Manager, Upper Dublin Township, 801 Loch Alsh Avenue, Fort Washington, PA 19034. The filing deadline is August 31, 1979.

Director of Safety and Security. Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland needs an individual to manage the development and maintenance of safe, secure environments at all sites of the college through comprehensive programs of law enforcement, crime prevention, and safety and security procedures.

Requirements include a bachelor's degree in a related discipline and comprehensive specific training in crime prevention, criminal investigations, police and security system procedures, case investigation, and preparation for court presentation.

Position requires extensive management experience in law enforcement involving administration of large security staffs, crime prevention programs, and diverse safety programs. The minimum starting salary will be \$22,000 and a fringe benefits package that includes four weeks vacation, sick leave and paid insurance.

Send resume to: Employment Manager, 700 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115. Filing deadline is August 17, 1979.

Research Analyst. The Lake McHenry Law Enforcement Planning Commission in Waukegan, Illinois plans to fill this position by September 1, 1979. Responsibilities will include research and analysis of criminal justice data, formulation of necessary reports on specific projects, and assisting in the development, preparation and monitoring of grant programs, planning and fiscal administration.

Applicant should have at least a BA with emphasis in criminal justice. Expertise in administration with good verbal and writing skills will also be considered. Salary will range from \$13,000 to \$15,000.

Send resume to: Lake McHenry Law Enforcement Planning Commission, 18 North County Street, Room 602, Waukegan, IL 60085.

Information Center Administrator. The National Victim/Witness Resource Center in Washington, D.C. is seeking an executive who will be responsible for the identification, intake, processing, and analysis of victim/witness related information. Additional duties will include the development, usage and dissemination of resource documents, mailing lists and directories.

Minimum qualifications include a B.A. in computer science, communications, or library science; prior training and demonstrated expertise in word processing and information development, storage and retrieval. Familiarity with the victim/witness field is desirable. Salary will range to \$16,500 plus benefits.

Apply to P.O. Box 39045, Washington, DC 20016.

Hotline Manager. The National Victim/Witness Resource Center needs an administrator to establish and operate a nationwide toll-free phone information service for victims and witnesses. Position will involve recruiting volunteers, supervising phone answering, and developing and maintaining current directories, maps and other relevant information.

Minimum requirements are a B.A. in counseling, psychology or social work, and training and prior experience in hotline organization and management. Word processing experience and familiarity with the victim/witness field is desirable. Salary will range to \$16,000 plus benefits.

To apply, see above.

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library with a Foreword by Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

Clothbound \$10.00

TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by Yonah Alexander, State University of New York and Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York with a Foreword by Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Paperback \$5.95

POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Development

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police, the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service; the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline; criminal law, police science and technology, police unions and organizations, academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

100 pages each issue

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Please send me 1 TERRORISM, 1 THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION, and 1 sample copy of POLICE STUDIES. Enclosed is my payment of \$ _____

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Upcoming Events

August 17, 1979. Budget Justification and Formulation Techniques Seminar. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. To be held in Braintree, Massachusetts. For more details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Rm. 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

August 22-24, 1979. Seventeenth Annual Seminar on the Cause and Origin of Fires and Explosions. Sponsored by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held at the Chicago Lakeshore Hotel. Fee: \$100. For more information, contact: National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

August 27-31, 1979. Seminar on Basic Skills for Youth Service Supervisors. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. To be held in Southboro, Massachusetts. For more details, consult: August 17.

August 27-31, 1979. Sex Crimes Seminar. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Florida. Fee: \$125. For more information, consult: Harry F. Gwynne, Assistant Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0011. Ext. 380.

August 28-30, 1979. Family Violence: Child Abuse and Battered Spouses. To be held in Baltimore. Presented by Harper & Row Media. For more details contact: Assistant Director of Seminars, Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022.

August 29-31, 1979. Burglary/Robbery Control Workshop. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

August 31-September 23, 1979. Eighth Annual Orient Study Tour. Presented by the California State University. Los Angeles. Cost: \$2095. For further information, contact: Prof. Edgar Smith, California State University, Los Angeles CA. Telephone: (213) 224-3713.

September 2-8, 1979. Third International Symposium on Victimology. To be held in Muenster, Westphalia, West Germany. For further information, contact: Prof. Hans J. Schneider, Director, Department of Criminology, University of Westphalia, Bessinghof 24/25, 4400 Muenster, Westphalia, West Germany. Telephone: (0251) 83 2749 or 2375.

September 3-21, 1979. Evidence Technician Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida at the J. C. Stone Memorial Police Academy. Tuition: \$175.00. For further information contact: Officer Linda Kennedy, J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, P.O. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

September 4-7, 1979. Annual Conference of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky. Fee \$75 for members and \$90 for non-members. For more information, please contact: Janice Zalen Stiers, NACJP, 1013 14th Street, N.W., Washington DC 20005.

September 5-6, 1979. Police Misconduct Complaints Seminar. Presented by the Cen-

ter for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100. For more details, see August 29-31.

September 5-7, 1979. National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association regional meeting. To be held at the Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati. For more information, contact: NBFAA, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, Washington DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 857-1130.

September 7-8, 1979. Advanced Interrogation Seminar. To be held at the Hotel Syracuse in Syracuse, New York. Sponsored by New York State Polygraphists Inc. and the Syracuse Police Department. Fee: \$75; for groups of six or more, \$65 per person. For information contact: Ted Evenchick, c/o New York State Polygraphists Inc., 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 1500, New York, NY 10001. Telephone: (212) 594-2262.

September 10-12, 1979. Assessment Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. For further information, write: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

September 9-12, 1979. National Crisis Intervention Training Conference. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Dallas. Sponsored by the Southwest Academy of Crisis Interveners and the University of Dallas. Fee: \$300. For further information, or registration, contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone or Sharon C. Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, P.O. Box 30292, Dallas TX 75230.

September 10-14, 1979. Homicide Investigation Course. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Florida. \$125. For more details, see: August 27-31.

September 10-14, 1979. Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150. For more information consult: August 29-31.

September 10-21, 1979. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, contact: John Fay, Director, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

September 11-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Seminar. To be held in Kansas City by Harper & Row Media. For additional information, consult: August 28-30.

September 13-14, 1979. Workers Compensation Cost Program. Presented by the Theorem Institute in Los Angeles. Fee: \$200. For more details, write or call: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110. Telephone: (408) 294-7427.

September 13, 1979-June 14, 1980. Traffic Police Administration Training Pro-

gram. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$4,200. For more information, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

September 17-19, 1979. Police Response to the Crime of Burglary. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$135. For further information and registration, contact: Patricia A. Bodman, Conference Coordinator, The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. Phone: (814) 865-9173.

September 17-20, 1979. Twenty-fifth Annual Seminar and Exhibits. Presented by The American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Detroit Plaza Hotel. For additional information, contact: Lew Schneider, American Society for Industrial Security, 200 K Street N.W., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

September 17-21, 1979. Police Officer Survival Course. To be held in Nashville by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$271. For more details, consult: September 13-June 14.

September 18-21, 1979. Crisis Intervention Seminar. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute of the University of Maryland. Fee: \$180. For further information, contact: Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

September 18-22, 1979. Workshop on Management and Operation of Narcotic Units. To be held in Atlanta by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, consult: September 10-12.

On Crime

On bombers and bombings

Continued from Page 13

car, sending the vehicle off the road and onto its side, and hurling its occupants a dozen feet into the air. Austin died almost immediately, while his attractive girlfriend lingered for some hours in a hospital, despite the loss of one leg. State's Attorney Clarence E. Soward quickly identified Alice Austin and Ted Simmons as solid suspects. At the time of the bombing, Austin was suing his wife for divorce on grounds of desertion; Alice Austin was countering in an action that named Miss McDowell as "the other woman." The legal action was known to be heated, at times violent. Further, Ted Simmons, Mrs. Austin's sweetheart, had been heard threatening Austin.

Through a tip, police learned that a farmer named Ira Scott had something to do with the bombing. When police confronted Scott, the farmer broke down, blubbering. "I didn't mean to. I didn't know there was going to be anybody in the car. Alice and Ted Simmons gave me \$50 to bomb it for the insurance. They didn't

September 20-23, 1979. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Indianapolis by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc. Tuition: \$395. For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

September 24-26, 1979. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. Presented by the Theorem Institute to be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$225. For further information, consult: September 13-14.

September 25-26, 1979. Homicide Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. For further details, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, John Jay College, Criminal Justice Center, Rm. 2201 South, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

September 25-27, 1979. Handling Hazardous Materials and Transportation Emergencies Seminar. To be held in Denver by the National Fire Protection Association. For further details, write: NFPA, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210.

September 28-30, 1979. Arson Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, consult: September 25-26.

October 1-3, 1979. Burglary Investigation Seminar. To be held in College Park Maryland by the Law Enforcement Institute of the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135. For further information, see: September 18-21.

October 1-5, 1979. Police Planning and Research Methods Course. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Austin, Texas. For more information consult: September 10-12.

October 1-5, 1979. Criminal Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more information; consult: September 25-26.

tell me there would be anyone in it." Scott had planted three sticks of dynamite under the car. His stated ignorance about someone being in the car was belied by his admission that he had run the fuse from the dynamite back into the exhaust manifold, where it was impossible to ignite unless someone was driving the car.

Simmons and Mrs. Austin stubbornly refused to admit to their guilt in the bombing. However, they were each given fourteen years in prison. Scott was sentenced to the same amount of time.

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New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences Evening Classes

M-F: 9-5, 7 weeks commencing Feb 4, 1980. For Information call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 267-3838, 17 Battery Pl., New York, NY 10018.

Halverson gets Saginaw post; Thrift gets pension; Pateros chief gets lost

George Halverson, a former commander of the Michigan State Police, was named law enforcement director of Saginaw, Michigan last month after an extensive candidate search. Among the five finalists for the job was Robert J. diGrazia, who has headed police departments in Boston, St. Louis County, Missouri, and Montgomery County, Maryland. Saginaw City Manager Thomas Dalton denied rumors that perceived dissatisfaction with diGrazia's controversial career had played a part in the lawman's failure to gain the Michigan post. Dalton explained that he chose Halverson to direct the 176-member department because he believes the former state police chief is more familiar with the area.

The oldest retired police officer in Washington, D.C. is 92-year-old Richard T. Thrift, according to a recent Washington Post article. Thrift joined the D.C. force in 1912 and served until 1917, when he was injured while on mounted patrol and placed on a disability pension. At the time, a police doctor gave the young officer only six months to live, but Thrift recovered to mount successful careers as a truck driver, an insurance salesman, a businessman and a taxi driver. Until age 55, the retired cop had repeatedly attempted to be reinstated on the force, but he could never pass the physical exam due to the aftereffects of his injury. He currently receives a monthly disability pension of \$683, which compares well to his \$75 a month starting salary as a patrolman.

New York Governor Hugh Carey has nominated Thomas A. Coughlin as the state's new Correctional Services Commissioner. A New York State trooper from 1962 to 1972, Coughlin had served with

the state's Department of Mental Hygiene for the past five years, most recently as Commissioner of Mental Retardation and Development Disabilities. Coughlin's nomination to head New York's prison system must be approved by the state Senate this fall. Earlier this year, a Senate panel rejected the nomination of Richard D. Hongisto who has served as police chief of Cleveland and sheriff of San Francisco.

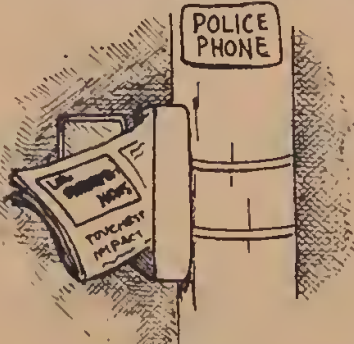
Wayne G. Davis recently took command of the FBI's Indianapolis office, becoming the second black in the history of the bureau to head a field office. The 50-year-old lawman began his Federal career in 1964, serving in Detroit, Newark New Jersey and Washington, D.C. From August 1977 until March 1979, Davis was assistant special agent in charge of the bureau's office in Alexandria, Virginia.

Ron Hublitz was police chief for a day in Pateros, Washington earlier this summer. Hublitz's tenure was not expected to be so brief, however. The town had conducted a five-candidate screening process to fill the \$950-a-month post. But after his first day on the job, the 25-year-old novice commander submitted his resignation to Mayor Tom Hook, explaining that he and his wife could not adjust to a small town atmosphere.

Kimberlee Lathrop and Judy Lewis became Washington State's only female troopers recently when they were commissioned along with 34 other patrol officers by Governor Dixy Lee Ray. Three other women had previously been accepted for highway patrol duty but they have resigned. The new officers bring the patrol's strength to 790 troopers.

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New products for law enforcement

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ANTICRIME FILM — "Nobody's Victim II" is an updated version of an earlier community service presentation from Ramsgate Films illustrating a number of specific techniques women can use to ward off criminal attacks.

Combining information on time-tested preparedness strategies with recent research data for dealing with the threat of assault, the new film shows how an alert, knowledgeable woman can avoid being the victim of such crimes as purse snatching, home burglary, obscene phone calls, and street confrontations.

The 24-minute presentation describes the psychology of the rapist, revealing how an assertive woman can use the profile to gain a psychological advantage. In emphasizing the possibility of violence in a confrontation, the film stresses that potential victims can learn to divert or defuse dangerous situations.

A section on avoiding confrontations reveals that most rapists are known by their victims and that such men might misinterpret a woman's friendship as a sexual invitation. The film points out that women can avoid being misunderstood by stating their preferences openly and early.

For rental or purchase information, contact Ramsgate Films, 704 Santa Monica Boulevard, Santa Monica, CA 90401. Telephone: (213) 394-8819.

DISCREET SURVEILLANCE — Javelin Electronics' JB16 system uses video surveillance cameras that are housed in decorator-type, mirrored globes. The units are designed to operate in an aesthetically pleasing manner in environments where overt camera systems would be undesirable or unsightly.

Since the cameras are concealed, the number of units in the network, their directions, fields of view and scanning modes are known only to management and key security personnel.

The spherical capsules are hand-blown for optical clarity, then internally coated with a special mirror film that is highly sensitive to a narrow band in the visible spectrum. The light penetrating band is near the peak light sensitivity of the vidicon tube used in the camera, thus enabling an operator to maintain a clear picture of the area in illuminating conditions as low as 10 foot-candles. Band transmission is reportedly five times greater than that achieved through conventional one-way mirrorpane.

Additional information may be obtained by writing Javelin Electronics, 6357 Arizona Circle, Los Angeles, CA 90045. Telephone: (213) 641-4490.

PROBATION GAME — "Probation Simulation" is a multi-part board game for detained juveniles and for Social Studies classes, fifth grade and up. Designed to be both recreational and instructional, the game projects participants into the world perceived by the institutionalized juvenile.

Approved by the California Institute of Juvenile Recreational Research, the game has been shown capable of providing a high level of participant interest, while communicating to juveniles the rules and regulations of the criminal justice system.

As a behavior modification device, the game simulates key decision points in a youth's life, then generates probable out-

comes that could result from the player's decisions. Three levels of crime are incorporated in the design, including status offenders detention alternative home, camp setting and youth authority setting.

Suitable for play by 2 to 30 participants, "Probation Simulation" come complete with a game board, 65 different Institutional Situations cards, 20 Courtroom Situations cards, 43 Street Situations cards, 30 Warrant cards, 30 Probation Recommendation cards, 30 Demerit cards, dice, pawns, and a Code Book.

To facilitate the use of the game as an analytical tool, an examination booklet and an "Observational Interpretation Data Form" is included. The latter allows an instructor to record information on certain relative skills that a player may possess. These include assembly ability, mathematical ability, reality ties, conceptual ability and memory ability.

Additional information can be obtained by writing: The Drannel Game Company, P.O. Box 9273, North Hollywood, CA 91609. Bulk order discounts are available.

EXERCISE TREADMILL — Executives who are thinking of purchasing fitness equipment to keep their personnel in good shape might want to consider the newest addition to the Trotter Motonzed Treadmill line.

Designated as Model C22, the device features a patented infinitely variable speed control that allows a runner to adjust his



pace without breaking stride. The unit's multiply running belt is supported by a Teflon impregnated deck designed to simulate natural road conditions by providing a low-friction, full-support surface. The design is said to do away with the so-called "hot-foot effect" that is common in many treadmills.

Powered by a 1.5 horsepower electric motor, the treadmill can pace a runner at speeds up to 12 mph. To increase the intensity of the exercise, the device's 48" x 18" running surface can be adjusted to simulate grades from 1.5 to 15 percent. Heavy 12-gauge steel is incorporated throughout the unit's construction, and chrome-plated handrails are standard. For free literature on the unit, contact Trotter Treadmills, Inc., 95 Marked Tree Road, Hilliston, MA 01746. Telephone: (617) 429-5821.